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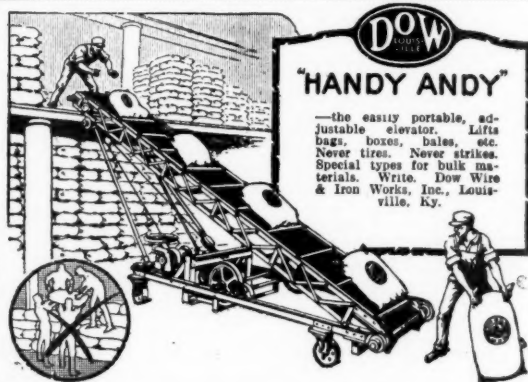
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THAT SETTLES IT.

DURING the peace negotiations at Paris the British delegates issued a series of commentaries on the meaning of the revised covenant. They did this because they wanted to be on record as not agreeing in full with the official analysis.

On the subject of the article (21) dealing with the Monroe Doctrine, the British commentary said.

"In its essence it is consistent with the spirit of the covenant, and, indeed, the principles of the League as expressed in Article 10 represent the extension to the whole world of the principles of the doctrine; while, **should any dispute as to the meaning of the latter ever arise between the American and European Powers, the League is there to settle it.**"

That settles it, so far as Americans are concerned.

THE NEXT WORLD WAR.

THE long-expected publication of Col. Charles A. C. Repington's Diary is announced, and it is significant that the title of it is "The First World War."

Despite certain limitations of viewpoint, Colonel Repington is recognized as one of the foremost military critics living. He would have been guilty, therefore, of a sort of treason to his fellow-men had he not sought to impress on them the fact that it is sheer idiocy to believe that the final world combat has been fought. It may be, but it has not been avoided.

The ability of Germany to escape the consequences of defeat by the procurement of the armistice and the subsequent failure of statesmanship at Versailles to formulate the terms of a lasting peace combined to "leave the seas of chaos calm above but tumultuous below."

No wonder, since it is recognized that the next war will be a chemical war, that England and Spain and other countries are bringing the powers of government to the building up of self-reliant national chemical industries, of which the dye industry is the essential basis.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION DEMANDS A PROTECTIVE TARIFF AGAINST ORIENTAL PRODUCTS.

WHEN the Atlanta Constitution is willing to proclaim that there should be a protective duty on anything, there is hope for the development of broader economic thinking on the part of Southern papers and Southern politicians who have been so wedded to the free-trade theory, which they were made to believe so fully represented Democratic doctrines, that any suggestion of a protective tariff was looked upon as an outrage and a betrayal of the South.

In discussing the influences of Oriental importations of peanuts and soya beans and the oils produced from them upon the agricultural interests of the South, the Constitution says:

"The situation in a nutshell, therefore, is the Chinese farm laborers and the South Sea farm laborers, at negligible expense, are producing low-cost crops for the Japanese firms to transport in Japanese vessels to America to beat down the prices which American producers should receive for their commodities.

"There should be a protective duty on these products, produced at low standards of living, and no one question confronting the next Congress is more important.

"In this matter Georgia is peculiarly interested."

This is a hopeful sign. When Clark Howell, editor of the Constitution and for many years a member of the National Democratic Committee, can advocate a tariff for the protection of the peanuts and cottonseed of the South, there is no reason why other papers and politicians cannot advocate a protective tariff for everything else which may need protection.

The call for a Protective Tariff Convention to meet in New Orleans in October, the particulars of which we gave last week, is one of the most significant movements of the day. It will jar the old-time free-trade theories of the hide-bound party men who have denounced every effort to protect the interests of the South by a tariff against the importation of cheaply-raised products or cheaply-made goods from other countries. The influx of such products only serves to lessen our activity and lower the standard of living of highly paid American wage-earners to the 3 to 8-cent-a-day labor of the East. The tariff issue is to be the dominant issue for the next few years. We must save America by a protective tariff or see American agricultural and industrial interests swamped by the products of men and women working for a small fraction of what American farm and industrial labor is receiving.

Many years ago a New England business man predicted to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that the time would come when a protective tariff sentiment would be far stronger in the South than in New England. New England, said he, will gradually drift towards free trade because it has reached a point where it can stand in world competition, but economic conditions will compel the South to become a protectionist.

center. That prediction is being fulfilled so far as the South is concerned, and while New England for a time did turn toward a reversal of its tariff sentiment, and many New England people became free traders, they are now learning the folly of their change and are realizing that New England, like the rest of America, must fight for an adequate protective tariff, not merely a tariff for revenue, but a tariff for protection itself.

In its discussion of the need of a protective tariff in the editorial from which we have quoted, *The Constitution* said:

"Noticeable in prevailing market conditions that affect the Southern farmers—particularly Georgia farmers—is the heavy decline in the prices of peanuts. This is traceable directly to continued duty-free Oriental vegetable oils. And that condition is a serious menace to the agricultural South.

"At a farm meeting just held in Montgomery, Charles W. Holman, chairman of a special tariff committee of the National Farm Organizations, made the following statement:

"The abnormal importation of peanuts this fiscal year, which is more than 1600 per cent over the 1919 imports, has caused peanut prices to be cut in half. The flood of peanut oil is a menace to the peanut producers and also the dairy interests. The soya bean oil importations threaten the foundation of the cottonseed industry, and the importation of cocoanut oil strike at both the cotton and the dairy interests. These oils are used by the great lard and butter substitute manufacturers and tend to bear down the prices which American producers should receive for their labor and capital. A protective tariff is an imperative need of the hour, and farmers will be active in that demand in the next session of Congress."

"Manchuria is the real home of the soya bean. Much of it is pioneer country, and Chinese by the tens of thousands are taking up the wild lands and devoting them to the production of the soya. The latter is the greatest oil producer of all the vegetable family. For ten years the soya oil production has increased around 10 per cent a year. The beans are planted in May or June and harvested in September and October. The beans are produced at a cost which no American or European farmer can hope to meet.

"The transportation facilities are crude, but that means nothing to a Chinaman. Manchuria has become a country of oil mills, mostly controlled by Japanese exporters. They are given a close corporation in this product by the Japanese Imperial Government.

"Japan also dominates Tsingtau and neighboring territory, from which come a large part of the peanuts and peanut oil. Her control over the Caroline Islands gives control over immense quantities of copra and cocoanut oil."

THE MENACE TO THE WORLD IN BOLSHEVISM

AMONG those who accompanied the British Labor Delegation to Russia last spring to study Bolshevism at work was Mrs. Philip Snowden. During the six weeks of her stay the Soviet authorities did their utmost to have her and the others see only those things which had been prepared for seeing, but Mrs. Snowden had made up her mind to penetrate the obscurantism and visualize conditions as they really were. In this she seems to have been wonderfully successful, to judge from the extremely informative book she has written and which has just been published in London.

Mrs. Snowden repeats much that is already known. Russia, pursuing a dream, has become a morass of ruin. Petrograd is a stench and a wallow of poverty. Everyone is hungry. Clothing is threadbare and there is very little of it at all. She saw university professors dressed like tramps. All, all is confusion and distress, ruin and death.

"The best administrative posts, or a large proportion of them, are in the hands of the Jews. Religion may no longer be taught in the schools, nor the name of God mentioned by a teacher. Education is free and obligatory up to the age of 17, but the whole system of instruction is designed to train the children as revolutionaries. The doctrine of violence is instilled into the very infants. A bright little boy of 13, at one of the schools visited, told the delegates to go home to England 'and tell the British workmen to turn their rich people into the streets.'"

Lenine is obsessed by one idea, the necessity of a world revolution, says Mrs. Snowden, and he does not care how much suffering is inflicted upon his fellow-creatures, if only that convulsion can be secured. Trotsky, who once preached pacifism, said: "We can have nobody here who preaches peace and wants to stop the war." The land in theory is nationalized, but the practice of proprietorship continues. A new bourgeoisie and a new proletariat, with antagonistic interests, are growing up. Peasants, selling their products at famine prices, will soon be the new capitalists. Bolshevism as a panacea for social discontent has failed, and failed utterly.

It is significant that whether the observer in Russia be a labor representative from England, such as Mrs. Snowden, or Socialist delegations from France and Italy, or the deported anarchists from the United States, their verdict is identical—this thing which has been experimented with in Russia is organized murder, national suicide, starvation for body and soul, the apotheosis of the animal and the destruction of idealism.

That in itself would be a sufficient tragedy, but it does not suffice its propagators. They seek to universalize demagoguery. They disseminate throughout the earth their base appeals to the avarice of the desperate. Never has there been before such an attempt to capitalize the grievances of poverty and inefficiency. They who would overthrow God must overthrow also all ideas and ideals which are associated with God—purity, striving, honorable endeavor, love and truth. Even as the devil and his revolting angels sought to contaminate the very streets of heaven, so do these social incendiaries seek to undermine humanity's every concept of good. They are not content to break down an economical system which has been built up by the accumulated efforts of billions of men through countless generations, to destroy the evidences of achievement that are material, but they must insist also on the seduction of the very spirit of mankind. Not different are they from the man who by the employment of seductive drugs seeks to tear from a maiden the armor of her modesty. They have assaulted, let us say, the conscience of the world.

Six years ago men said there could be no universal war. On that point the world was convinced. Those who cried from the housetops the imminent dangers were derided. Never was Cassandra, shouting her warnings to Troy, more ridiculed and ignored than were modern prophets of fact. And today, although all men know that the resources of the most numerous white people in the world, reinforced by confiscations of private wealth amounting to billions, are dedicated absolutely to the overthrow of existing governments and world revolution, under the crafty guidance of the men who worked the impossible in Russia, there are so-called good citizens who sit quietly in their armchairs and say that America is in no danger. The one public official who strenuously and at all times sought to extirpate Bolshevik propaganda in this country, because his agents had furnished him with conclusive evidence of its venomous progress, has had his activities nullified by another Government official, whose sympathy and love for destructionists is an insult and a menace to the people he is employed to serve. We fear the time will come when citizens will wonder why they failed to support Attorney-General Palmer against the devastating policies of Louis Post.

We are not done with bomb outrages and with treason. While Lenine and Trotsky rule in Russia there is a pistol pointed at the heart of every nation on earth. If it be said that strict measures of law enforcement are not the proper means to meet the danger, the answer is that it is the only way we know. Like cholera or typhus, evil things, this Soviet madness, unprincipled and crafty, creeps along, and the vaccine to stay its ravages has not yet been discovered. Our main defense, therefore, must be a quarantine enforced with all the energy of which civilized government is capable.

Secretary Houston's Incomprehensible Effort to Destroy American Farm Prosperity

FOR the benefit of those who do not know it, we should say that the present Secretary of the Treasury is David Franklin Houston, who was born in North Carolina in 1866; at the age of 21 began teaching, and continued in professional vocations until 1913, when he became Secretary of Agriculture, retaining that position throughout the war and leaving the post to become Secretary of the Treasury. As a practical economist he has not been, we believe, at any time in a position where the accuracy of his conclusions would affect the safety of his holdings or determine the measure of his business success. He has, in a word, been an academic practitioner.

As Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Houston is chiefly remembered because of some pronouncement from his office, later declared to be unauthorized, to the effect that 25 cents the pound was an amply high price for cotton. This was in the period when a conspiracy had been formed in Government circles to pretend to fix the price of cotton, thus driving down the market, although the gentlemen responsible for the conspiracy well knew that they were without any legal authority to commit the crime of which they talked.

The record of Mr. Houston in the Agricultural Department was of such a character that his appointment to head the Treasury would have positively shocked the country had it not become accustomed to the Presidential practice of finding men for important positions whose reputations for ability were not of such magnitude as to dim in any way by comparison the effulgence of the Chief Executive himself.

We do not believe that there is or has been any more persistent enemy of agriculture in the United States than Mr. Houston, and this enmity has been disastrous because the official positions held by the gentleman in question have enabled him to translate his hostility into governmental practice. We believe that the appointment of Mr. Houston to the Treasury was a slap in the face to American agriculture, and we believe that the narrowness of mind evinced by him in almost every statement or interview he gives is complete evidence of the fact that his retention in a place of authority is an unpardonable affront to the farmers of the nation.

We do not attack the Secretary of the Treasury on any question of sincerity or devotion to what he conceives to be right. Motives are a twilight zone into which we do not care to enter. We predicate our opposition to him on his demonstrated ignorance of the issues on which he is supposed to be an expert, his inexperience in practical affairs, and because his stiff-necked opinionatedness has cost and is costing the people of the United States, and of the South particularly, not millions only, but tens and hundreds of millions of dollars.

There appeared two interviews with Mr. Houston in the Washington Times of September 24. In one of them the Secretary undertakes to explain that his department will ask for no diminution of taxes, but may suggest a plan to simplify the excess profits tax regulations. He let it be understood that he favored keeping taxes up, up high above current requirements, in order to acquire surpluses with which to pay

the floating debt. As both political parties are pledged to a revision of the tax laws, with particular reference to the excess profits tax, it makes very little difference what Secretary Houston thinks, but the process of his thinking is indicated by the character of his conclusions.

From the other interview it is worth while to quote verbatim:

"Taking the item of foodstuffs, which is the most important in the daily problem of the average man and woman, Secretary Houston pointed out the great exportation of foodstuffs from this country. He laughingly referred to the recent statements of political speakers, who insist that a high tariff should be placed at once on foodstuffs or agricultural products. He said the speaker undoubtedly did not recall that in comparison with the exportations of American farms the imports are negligible. 'Two could play at that game, and I wonder if the speaker realized how much his policy would injure the American farmer.'"

The figures crush the contention of Secretary Houston. The value of foodstuffs, free and dutiable, imported into this country for the fiscal year ending June, 1920, compared with the corresponding 12 months of 1919 and 1918, was as follows:

	1918.	1919.	1920.
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	\$372,681,751	\$376,222,730	\$622,439,745
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	380,227,084	456,300,261	891,336,464
Total food imported.....	\$752,908,835	\$832,422,991	\$1,513,776,209

Value of foodstuffs exported for fiscal year ended June, 1920, compared with corresponding 12 months of 1919 and 1918.

	1918.	1919.	1920.
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	\$374,978,216	\$719,340,233	\$626,577,003
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	1,153,702,460	1,783,512,167	1,514,616,127
Total food exported.....	\$1,528,680,676	\$2,502,852,400	\$2,141,193,130

Mr. Houston says that, compared with former exports, the imports are negligible, but the figures show the imports are \$1,513,776,209 and the exports \$2,141,193,130. Negligible imports, indeed! One wonders if the Secretary's evident lack of familiarity with the essential statistics of the Department of Agriculture over which he presided seven years, may not be paralleled by an equally narrow and limited knowledge of factors fundamental in the consideration of financial problems, which would explain, to some extent, the adoption of policies so disastrous to the industries of the nations and to the development of international trade.

Had the assertions about negligible imports been made by an ordinary ignoramus, no importance would attach to it, but coming from a man who presided for years, and until recently, over the destinies of American agriculture and is supposed to speak with the authority of an expert, it constitutes one of the most glaring conveyances of misinformation we have seen in a long period.

The day previous to the Houston interview the Department of Agriculture had been asked to give the latest quotations it

had on the peanut market, as to price and demand. This answer was received:

"The nominal quotations on September 10 were from 6 to 9 cents the pound, but there was no demand. The department has peanuts of its own in storage at Florence, S. C., which it would like to sell, but cannot. The market is swamped with Oriental peanuts at the ports. Only this morning there were sent to us from the Department of Commerce samples of Oriental peanuts which show conclusively that the Orientals have sent to this country and got our best seed. The industry is ruined unless there is a prohibition of imports or the imposition of a heavy tariff, and the 18 years of work done by this department will have been thrown away."

If Secretary of the Treasury Houston knew anything at all he knew that the peanut growers, in convention, had formally put it on record that the industry must have protection or suffer extinction; that the American Cotton Association, in convention at Montgomery, had unequivocally taken the position that some way to prevent the importation of Oriental beans, copra and nuts must be found or the cottonseed-oil industry could not survive; that the tobacco growers of Virginia were in such straits that Democratic candidates for Congress were promising them protective tariffs, and that the issue had become one of such tremendous importance to the whole South that the Democratic Governor of a Democratic State—Louisiana—had joined in the call for a Southern Tariff Congress to meet next month in New Orleans.

It was true that Mr. Houston had not attended the recent conference of the American Cotton Association's committee with the Federal Reserve Board, to the amazement of members of that committee, which may account for his apparent lack of familiarity with the situation, but there is no evidence to show that his non-attendance was unavoidable. Nor was there any evidence to show that in the days subsequent to the armistice, when great quantities of Egyptian cotton were rushed to this country to break the staple and Arizona markets, Mr. Houston, as the appointed protector of agriculture, raised any protest. The farmers be damned!

It is a thing the South will long ponder that the Administration which it put in power has on every possible occasion slapped it in the face, and that it has been left for Mr. Harding, the Republican candidate, as the only one who has pledged himself to the protection of agricultural production, to save the farmers from the pauperizing program to which Mr. Houston is so fatuously committed.

But this is not the sum total of Mr. Houston's offending. Earlier in the week he had given another statement to the press. A summary of it appeared in the Washington Star as follows:

"Secretary Houston has announced that no extension of credit will be made by the Government to enable persons to hold on to commodities until higher prices prevail. Many of the criticisms directed against the Government's present policy of restriction, according to the Secretary, are made by those who are desirous of keeping prices up or lifting them from recent drops, and he takes the position that the Government cannot lend its aid under such circumstances without becoming a party to a conspiracy against the consumer."

It sounds fine, but what does it mean? Nobody has asked for Government aid. What producers have asked is that the United States Treasury desist from its deliberate withholding of credit that belongs to these producers by right; that it refrain from compelling the Federal Reserve Board to do the thing which it was instituted not to do. We do see moral delinquency in a conspiracy by Government officials to force prices below cost of production and, which staying within the technical limits of delegated powers, yet formulate a deliberate policy to force the weak into bankruptcy.

Again assuming that the Secretary of the Treasury knows anything at all, he must know that if the Government forces cotton producers to sell and not hold, it is the speculators who will hold, and they will get the credit somewhere. Let Mr. Houston refer to Governor Harding's Cleveland speech for enlightenment on that point.

But, worse than that, Mr. Houston is fundamentally wrong, and British statesmanship, if we must say so, is making American financial direction look like the program of a lunatic asylum. To illustrate, Great Britain's one great natural semi-monopoly is coal. What does England do with it? Does she spend her time trying to beat down the price, as the Reserve Board and Mr. Houston do in the case of the American natural semi-monopoly—cotton? She does not. On the contrary, she has fixed an extraordinarily high price for all exported coal, realizing in profits therefrom the enormous estimated sum of approximately \$325,000,000 annually, to be used for the relief of the taxpayer or the payment of the national debt. Only in Washington, under the direction of Secretary Houston and Governor Harding, is it considered a wise and economic thing to curtail credits arbitrarily so as to compel the American cotton producer and other producers to dispose of their products at a loss for the enrichment of foreigners. And this although the example is constantly before them of the fact that the British arbitrary collecting of profits on exported coal immediately disturbed world markets so as to bring about a corresponding rise in American export coal prices, with a reflex, very considerable, on domestic prices. If the American farmer knew anything of the intricacies of finance and could understand that when his delegations go to Washington to ask for "aid" they appear before men who are definitely working to prevent just the result that the farmers want, he would rise in his wrath and sweep the whole school of that sort of economic thought out of office. And he would be right in so doing. Mr. Houston talks quite eloquently of the immorality of a conspiracy to keep prices up, but is entirely silent about the immorality of a conspiracy to drive prices down. The law of supply and demand is a good law only when it works as the Federal Reserve Board wishes it to.

We wonder if the Treasury heads have had either the time or the inclination to read the ad interim report of British Labor's Joint Committee on Money and Prices. This report was prepared with the aid of some of the most capable economists in England. So conservative a periodical as the London Telegraph, for instance, while not agreeing with all the opinions expressed, says that "they give evidence of so careful a survey of the facts that they deserve and will undoubtedly receive attentive consideration."

The committee thinks that deflation to bring about a reduction of approximately 20 per cent only in prices would be desirable, and goes on to say:

"Any attempt to secure a fall of prices to the pre-war level by a drastic restriction of the currency would, we hold, result in widespread unemployment, and, most probably, in a considerable fall in wages. By the operation of a steady improvement in productivity the standard of life of the people would be maintained and automatically raised as prices fell."

That is not the view of British labor only, but is the dominating influence in England generally. It required neither statesmanship nor brains ruthlessly to employ the Federal Reserve Board's dictatorial control of American credit to shut off the reservoirs of credit and force a contraction of business. A solution of the problem of readjustment was simply sidestepped. The formulation of a program looking toward gradual deflation with the retention of prosperity and the maintenance of wage and other standards would have required energy and intelligence, but it is not evident that either was used. The Federal Reserve Board simply "laid down." All it did was to open the door so that the wolf could come in.

This country is going to pull through in spite of the frightful burden which has been imposed on it by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, and agriculture is too vast an industry to be ruined even by the policies which Mr. Houston has fathered. But it is about time that the curtain be lifted and farmers and others at last be permitted to see with their own eyes why they are told to dig dirt and make sacrifices and be prepared to suffer. They ought at least to have the privilege of knowing who is wielding the lash that plays about their shoulders.

Since the above was written Secretary Houston has issued an additional and formal statement in which he says: "Certain statements in circulation purporting to represent the views of the Secretary of the Treasury on a phase of the credit situation are entirely inaccurate or have been misinterpreted."

In so far as published reports last week are concerned—and it is to them that the reference is made—they did not "purport" to, but actually *did* represent the views of the Secretary of the Treasury. His views were given to a collection of newspaper men for publication, and it is extremely unlikely that they, one and all, misinterpreted what he said or were deliberately guilty of inaccuracies.

It is well understood in Washington that all the statements made recently by Secretary Houston were directed against the cotton producers. The Philadelphia Inquirer, to illustrate, heads its story of Secretary Houston's latest statement "Refusal to Give Cotton Credits Is Move to Cut H. C. L." "Houston Declares Government Cannot Be Party to Aiding Gougers." Moreover, in the body of its story the Inquirer declares that "although not specifically indicated, the statement obviously relates to the request made on the Federal Reserve Board to approve extension of loans on cotton, which was refused by the board in its announcement that no change would be made in its policy to restrict credits under the pres-

ent tightness of the money market." The Inquirer correspondent knows what he is writing about.

If between the time of Secretary Houston's talk to correspondents and Saturday afternoon of last week the Secretary's attention was called to Governor Harding's recent speech in Cleveland, and he was advised that it would be wise for him to soften his autocratic attitude and bring himself into line with the Harding policy of coaxing protestants along with soft words, but without change of program, it would not be surprising. Indeed, it would lead to clarity of the Secretary hereafter would present his public statements in written form and thereby avoid any possibility of misunderstanding.

HENRY FORD AS AMERICA'S SHREWDEST ADVERTISER.

HENRY FORD is the shrewdest advertiser in America, whether he be as great a business genius in other respects as he receives credit for or not. He is always able to use the psychological moment for an advertising campaign, which makes his name and his "tin lizzies" heralded all over America, and the advertising which he does is worth more to him in his business than he could get by an expenditure of tens of millions of dollars, for he forces every paper in the country, just as the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is now doing, to discuss his schemes.

In 1914, when Ford announced his wage advance campaign, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, under the heading "The Forgotten Public," editorially discussed Mr. Ford's plan as follows:

"Henry Ford of Detroit must be given credit for honesty of intention and for good motives in his plan for dividing the enormous profits of his automobile-making concern with his workmen. But there is another side to the question and another way in which Henry Ford could probably have done more good to his fellow-men than the method pursued.

"There are probably ten users of Ford automobiles for every workman engaged in the making of them. The automobile is a mighty factor in the work of civilization. It is today essential to the work of the physician and other professional men, and essential to thousands of farmers and salesmen. The more widely the automobile can be introduced into the country, the greater will be its blessings to humanity. If instead of making so radical a change in the wages of his employees Ford had cut the price of his automobile in half, or even 25 per cent, he would have benefited probably ten people for every one benefited by the increase in wages to his employees.

"The employer, as in Ford's case, owes a duty to his employees. But does he not at the same time owe a duty to his customer? Is the man who by buying his product and thus making possible the employment of his men less to be considered than the man who makes the product? If such a reduction has been made in the price of these cars, tens of thousands of people who cannot now afford to buy them would have been able to do so. The influence of this good work would not have been confined merely to his own cars. In making such a reduction he would have compelled the other automobile-making concerns in the country to reduce their prices and lessen some of the exorbitant profits which some of them have made. And thus millions of people, owning or using automobiles, would have been immensely benefited, and the good to the people of the country would have been greater than that which will flow from the advance in wages to his employees.

Ford's action, widely heralded throughout the land, would not have received such praise and such limitless advertising if it had taken the turn of a reduction in the price of his cars, but the good would have been greater.

"In presenting this side of the case, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is not, for a moment, suggesting that the employees should not be given every possible benefit of higher wages where this can be done, but that in considering the question of wages every industry must also consider the relation it bears to the consumer.

We have become entirely too prone in this country to think only of the employer and employe, forgetting the great consuming class, which is always larger in numbers and more helpless to protect itself than the capitalistic class or the laboring class. Between the capitalistic class on one hand and the laboring class on the other, especially that represented by labor unions, the consumers, far more numerous than the other two classes combined, are ground between the upper and the nether millstone. It is time for the country to see the needs of the consuming or middle class of people, who rank neither with the capitalist nor with the union-labor element—the clerks, the teachers, the preachers, and all men and women of limited incomes who comprise the great bulk of the nation's population.

"Henry Ford missed the opportunity of a lifetime when in doing what he regarded as a magnanimous thing to his own employes he neglected to think of setting an example to the world of protecting the consumer as well as the producer of his products."

In reply to that editorial the MANUFACTURERS RECORD received a letter from one of the officials of the Ford Company, taking the ground that it was not possible to reduce the price of the Ford cars to the consumers, but we were not able to accept the viewpoint of the Ford Company on that subject.

We are glad that Ford has cut the price of his cars; his profits have been entirely too big for any individual concern; his business has run far into the hundreds of millions of dollars, and his income from his business is possibly greater than that of any other man in the United States, not even excepting John D. Rockefeller. A continuation of the Ford business on the enormous scale of output would doubtless give an annual net income to Henry Ford of an amount so stupendous that it could only be named in hundreds of millions. He is reported as selling 1,200,000 cars a year. The automobile people believe that even at the reduced price he will make a net profit of over \$100 per car, which would make \$120,000,000 per year. Some put the figures very much higher. We do not know what they may be, but it is known that Ford is accumulating an enormous fortune at a rate which will ultimately in all probability place him above John D. Rockefeller in the accumulation of wealth.

The announcement which he now makes in regard to the cut in price of the cars is in itself an advertisement which will start every man and woman in the United States to the discussion as to the cost of the Ford cars, and will so increase the demand for them that he will doubtless have to increase his output, and in the end will make far more money in the increased output due to reduction in price than he could possibly make at present prices.

We believe, as we stated in 1914, that Ford owed to his customers a larger consideration than they had received, and that he is now only in part taking the advice which the MANUFACTURERS RECORD gave in the editorial of 1914, which we have quoted. As we stated at that time, many business men have been too prone to think only of the employe and employer, entirely ignoring the great consuming public, which is often ground between the upper and nether millstone. We doubt not that the Ford Company could make a still further cut and yet have a good fair profit on every car produced.

A STRANGE THING..

IT is a strange thing that the President, who found it entirely proper to abrogate sections of certain commercial treaties when instructed so to do by the Scamers' Act, finds himself morally unable to pursue the identical course when instructed so to do by the Shipping Act. Nullification of acts of Congress by executive authority is nullification just as much as if perpetrated by some other authority. Respect for the law is not encouraged when the officer selected to enforce the law declines to do so because he does not like the enactment.

THE EDITOR'S MISSION.

NONE knows when the first sentinel was posted. No doubt the caveman set his son upon a high place to shout his warning of impending danger. Armies do not sleep without keen, wakeful men to guard them. More important than any army is a civilization. It is a vast thing, out-reaching the horizon of any human eye, always moving, never still. It represents wealth, achievement, the accumulated accomplishments of centuries in knowledge and experience. It, too, must have its sentinels.

Men have said to us that editors are always finding something the matter with things. It is a pity that the allegation is not more generally true. It is an easy task to sleep on duty. Nor is the trained and skilled sentry apt to waste his time in calling out at the midnight hour that the stars are twinkling and that all is peace and quiet. It is not his duty to note the usual and identify the harmless. He is at his post to look for trouble and report it when it comes. What the sentinel is to an army the editor is, or should be, to civilization and to national institutions.

An intellect trained in the science of close analysis, apt in the ability to pierce through the false and see the truth beneath, competent to unearth concealed dangers, quick to sense the menace in proposals that are plausible but inherently menacing, as sensitive to illogical conclusions as the trained ear is to discord, is a true editorial intellect.

The instinct for the chase which is thus developed in the editor is the warranty of his efficiency. There are editors, of course, who achieve success by not thinking. They are content to say nothing in many words. Thus they offend none. They are impotent, but not harmless. The editor, on the other hand, who is true to his profession and dedicated at heart to the full performance of the functions his calling demands of him is inevitably a shining mark for the arrows of those who love sham and hypocrisy and hate truth. He is a fighter, battling today against hypocrisy and tomorrow against the rattlesnake. He is no cynic and no pessimist, although his pen is forever pointing out the weak spots and excoriating the corrupt. The doctor does not bother with the well; his place of business is the sickroom. The editor, unfortunately, must spend most of his time also at the operating table.

If we should try to describe all that is good and true and holy and reassuring and inspiring in America, our hand would palsy before the task could be accomplished, and there is not enough white paper on which to print the facts. There is so much more good than there is bad; so much more to commend than there is to condemn. But that which is good needs no eulogist, and that which is bad can never find enough denunciators.

This country and the world needs more editors who can see straight and who are not afraid to tell what they do see. If those who by their calling are charged with the responsibility for diagnosing the wisdom of governmental proposals and the trend of events prove incapable or negligent, the people must perish. Progress is not a natural thing. It is won by hard fighting and retained only in the same way. The tendency of mankind is to take the easiest way, which is the backward way, and it requires wise as well as honest leadership to keep moving in the right direction.

Because he is compelled to see the things that are bad, the editor, above all other men, knows the good that is in the world. That is why he is a great optimist. He, more than any other, appreciates the magnificence of the treasure he is called on to guard, and that is why he is so keen to keep the treasure clean.

How Cotton and Tobacco Growers Have Been Clubbed By Lack of Bank Credit

MR. N. L. FINCH, secretary and treasurer of Tomlinson & Co., supply merchants, of Wilson, N. C., in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD SAYS:

"We have read some of your articles appearing in recent numbers of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, and we ask that you accept our assurance of appreciation of the great good you are doing for America and the South. We are taking the liberty of sending you an article which gives our impression with reference to the prices of cotton and tobacco. This company takes a liberal view of prevailing conditions. We are facing the situation with our eyes open. The employees of Tomlinson & Co. are alert and are observing the fluctuations in the market and the psychological effect upon the planters in this territory.

"We are optimists. We believe in ourselves and in our fellow-men. We fully believe that ultimately conditions will be adjusted and we will enjoy a season of commercial and industrial peace."

This is the time for optimism, and we are glad Mr. Finch refers to the fact that his concern and all of his people are optimists. It is easy enough to be an optimist when all goes well, but pessimism is apt to rule us to a great extent when all goes wrong.

In the article which Mr. Finch encloses in his letter is a statement of the views of his concern addressed to cotton and tobacco growers. The suggestion is made that all cotton and tobacco should be gathered and housed to the best advantage and not allowed to remain in the field, and as far as possible all hired labor should be eliminated in order to lessen the cost of gathering. The belief is expressed that the growers of cotton and tobacco should market both crops in a conservative and moderate way, selling only such as will be necessary to meet present financial needs without crowding the markets. Growers are advised not to increase their credit accounts, but that as they sell apply the money on obligations, and that with a campaign of this kind carried on, marketing the crop slowly, and applying the money received from sales to the payment of debts, individual growers and the South will be able to meet the situation.

The same thought is expressed in a letter from Mr. E. H. Pringle, Jr., vice-president of the Bank of Charleston, S. C. Mr. Pringle takes the ground that cotton growers should sell within the next two months a sufficient amount of their cotton to meet actual financial needs and to pay their obligations, and thus put themselves in a position to carry the balance of their crop, believing that in this way, freeing themselves from debts, they will receive for the amount carried into next year a higher price and in that way a larger final net return.

Mr. Pringle in a circular recently issued, entitled "Cotton Prices and Prospects," said:

"The outstanding feature of all commodity markets is the scarcity of available credit due to apparent determination of the Federal Reserve Board to maintain the gross reserves of the system at a minimum of about 40 per cent and as much above this as possible without bringing about a sudden paralysis of business and of all productive enterprises. * * *

"The first efforts of the Board were directed to Wall Street, and the stock market crash in November was the result. Within a few weeks the Board turned its attention to cotton, and late in November or early in December made a ruling that the paper of cotton factors was prima facie ineligible for rediscount at the Federal Reserve Banks, and that it could only be eligible where it was shown that in effect it represented a definite commercial transaction and not an advance of money, and further that a factor's draft with a cotton warehouse receipt attached was not eligible for acceptance by a member bank of the Federal Reserve System unless it was shown that the cotton in question was actually owned outright by the factor and was not simply pledged to him to secure an advance to the farmer."

After reviewing the extremely high cost of production of

this cotton crop and the danger ahead in the Carolinas from the arrival of the boll-weevil, Mr. Pringle said:

"Therefore, we cannot help but be rebellious at the prospect of sacrificing the successful result of a year's hopes and labor and prayers."

Nevertheless, Mr. Pringle believes that in view of the situation the farmers must begin to market some of their cotton at present prices, and in a letter to this paper he suggests liquidation must take place "unless there is an immediate relaxation of the credit situation, which appears impossible unless the Federal Reserve Board reverses its attitude, and there are no signs of any such change on their part. It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us." But why should Mr. Pringle yield to the determination of the Federal Reserve Board to break prices? Why not make such a fight against its action as to compel a reversal of its prosperity-destroying campaign?

Mr. Pringle's statement is only one more evidence of the terrific power exerted by the Federal Reserve Board in breaking down the price of cotton and of other products, and throwing all business into chaos.

Optimistic statements are being sent out by many bankers and by the Federal Reserve Board, but the public at large knows that to a large extent the country is suffering a tremendous loss which was wholly unnecessary and which was brought about through the drastic deflation program of the Federal Reserve Board.

The manager of an important manufacturing interest in South Carolina presents in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD an interesting phase of the business situation in his section as an outcome of the deflation work of the Board.

Abounding activity has now been followed by stagnation. Factories which were running to full capacity are now being shut down. Workmen who were employed are now in many instances being turned off. All of this is because the Federal Reserve Board definitely determined early last fall, or winter, to bring about a drastic deflation of business, breaking down prices and wages in order to reach what the bankers are sometimes pleased to call "normal business conditions." Men outside of the banking trade, however, prefer to have abounding prosperity and activity and employment of men, with every factory running to full capacity, than to see idle factories and men hunting jobs merely to carry out the unwise theories of the professional-banker element represented on the Federal Reserve Board.

The South is suffering tremendously from the work of the Federal Reserve Board, but the South is not alone in its suffering. Every section of the country and every interest is passing through the same stage.

In the letter to which we have referred as coming from the South Carolina manufacturer the following interesting statements are made:

"It may not be any news to you, but about the middle of July the writer was told by a prominent manufacturer of this city, who had just returned from New York, and while there in conference with one of the members of the Federal Reserve Bank Board, that in this conversation he made this significant remark: 'We may decide that cotton warehouse receipts are not negotiable papers.'

"From the present downward trend of staple it would appear that this august Board has decided, and decided in such a way, that though warehouse receipts themselves may not be refused, yet through their pernicious activities cotton has dropped in value so greatly that it practically amounts to a refusal of warehouse receipts.

"The writer is in receipt of a letter from a firm styling them-

selves engineers in New York city, who use this expression: 'Deflation is progressing in a safe and sound manner. The price of cotton has been deflated very considerably, and it is yet to be deflated more. This works a hardship on the country's borrowing capacity, and especially so in the South, and though the medicine may be bitter, yet it will be for the ultimate good of all concerned.'

"Building trade in the South, especially in this section of the country which was so extremely active, is absolutely paralyzed. We are able to sell scarcely anything at all. A few weeks ago we were running our capacity and were not distressed, especially over the prices we were paying our workmen. Today we have to lay them off or continue to pay this price and depend on picking up what business we can here and there and yonder."

MONEY WIDELY DISTRIBUTED.

THE Watchman-Examiner, one of the leading religious papers of the country, in a recent issue said:

"Diamonds are pouring into our port. They cost twice as much as in normal times, and yet even at the swollen price the demand is greater than ever. There is more money to spend than ever before, but it is not widely distributed. The increase of spending-money is not making it any easier to run a religious paper. Maybe those in arrears for their paper are spending their money on diamonds."

It is altogether true that present conditions do not make it any easier for publishers of religious papers to carry on their good work. But religious papers are not the only ones that are having to suffer. The whole newspaper business of the country is carrying the same kind of burden. The Watchman-Examiner, however, is wholly incorrect in the statement that, while there is more money to spend than ever before, it is not widely distributed. We are quite sure that our esteemed contemporary had no thought of misleading its readers, but as a matter of fact there never was a time in the history of this country when the money in the land was so widely distributed as during the past two years. It is true that subscribers to religious papers, which includes ministers to a large extent and other salaried men, may not have had a full share of this increasing money; nevertheless, the number of people who have shared in it is far greater than ever before.

One of the blessings of the last two years of high prices of all products and wages has been that the farmers and the mechanics and the day laborers, who in the past never received adequate returns for their work, have had a larger income than ever before. Never were the farmers as a whole so well off as during the last two years, up to the time when the Federal Reserve Board began its campaign of deflation. Never in the history of the country up to that same unwise campaign were the industrial workers of the land so well paid. And these two classes comprise a very large proportion of our population. They had never received adequate recompense for their work, but money has been more widely distributed among them during the last two years than they had ever known, to their very great advantage and to the blessing of the country.

Instead of wealth being concentrated in fewer hands, wealth has been more generally diffused. Instead of the rich man having a more dominating power than formerly, his power has been relatively less. The industrial workers and the farmers have had more money to spend than they had ever known, and naturally, having longed all their lives for the opportunity of some of the pleasures and luxuries which the rich had enjoyed, they rushed into extravagance. Men who should have saved their money bought silk shirts for themselves and diamonds for their wives. But nobody should blame them. They were merely emulating what the rich have always done, and merely trying to give to their families and to themselves the luxuries which they suddenly found within

their power. The silk shirt and the diamond are luxuries, but the man who loves his wife enough to give her the diamond the moment he can do so shows a higher character than the miser who denies her all of the things which add to her enjoyment merely that he may pile up his wealth.

From the beginning of the campaign of so-called extravagance of the working people the MANUFACTURERS RECORD insisted that this was merely the froth of the moment, inevitable and natural, and that no one should for a moment have expected any other condition. We said repeatedly that the laboring man would soon adjust himself to new conditions, and, having satisfied his immediate desires for silk shirts and diamonds, would save his money and build or buy a home, or put it into other permanent investments. That will inevitably be the case.

We have never been alarmed at the inefficiency which was in evidence among laboring people everywhere. That also was natural. If half of the energy expended by bankers and so-called political economists in denouncing the laboring man for inefficiency had been given to an adequate presentation to the laboring man of the need of efficiency, far greater results would have been achieved.

The laboring man has been berated for inefficiency when he was only following the doctrines taught to him so effectively by our own Government during the war and by the Bolshevistic propaganda of the world against which very little effort was made in any sensible counteracting way by the distribution of literature on the other side. Of what avail was it for bankers in their financial circulars and for the Federal Reserve Board in its financial statements to denounce the inefficiency of labor when few laborers ever read any literature of that kind?

There are many ways in which the laboring man could have been reached to preach efficiency to him, and he could have been turned from inefficiency to efficiency without the threat of lack of employment, which some people have vainly imagined was the only way in which to develop efficiency. May God pity the banker or the employer or any other man who desires to see lack of employment for the sole purpose of making men work harder for fear that they will lose their job! That is a false spirit and is not the basis on which the work should be done. When men live in fear of losing their job and are forced by that fear to work with greater intensity, they are in a mood for receiving the Bolshevistic doctrines which curse the world today. It is the satisfied man who works for the love of work, who works because he knows that hard work is the road to happiness and success and who has no fear of losing his job, who is the safety of the country against Bolshevism. The man who has to work because if he does not do so he will be in danger of losing his job furnishes the most fertile field for the seed of Bolshevism. But many of our public men, bankers and others do not seem to comprehend this simple truth.

THE WAY TO GET CARS IS TO GET THEM.

ONE thousand and ninety-three freight cars have been built for the Southern Railway System and placed in service on its lines since March 1. All were built at the Lenoir Car Works, Lenoir City, Tenn., in accordance with the policy of the Southern to contribute in every possible way to the industrial development of the South. New coal cars are being completed and placed in service at the average rate of eight per day.

This is an achievement well worth recording. In many respects the energetic and self-reliant policies being pursued by the Southern System are an inspiration and an example to the country.

This Nation Must Not Be a Spawning Ground for Anarchy

THERE is a flood of immigration pouring into the United States. The pre-war figures are being duplicated at New York, but in the features of imbecility, criminality, viciousness, lack of respect for law and general purpose to promote radicalism and disturbance there has never been such an array of prospective inhabitants as that seen recently at Ellis Island. Not scores, but literally thousands of these newcomers have ventured to this country with the avowed purpose of not going to work. The conversion of the melting pot into the universal dumping ground is well under way.

The enormous number of Polish Jews reported to be either here or on their way is ominous. Our facilities for proper checking of the character of immigrants at their own homes is woefully inadequate. This would be disturbing enough in ordinary times, but it is positively alarming now. Never before, for instance, has there been a deliberate program to fill the United States with malcontents and anarchists. But the resources of Russia, at the command of Lenine and Trotsky, are being employed with one great purpose in view, and that is the overthrow of Christianity and all existing governments. These men hate the United States with an abiding hate. It is the rock which they must remove from the path of world revolution. They have, accordingly, allocated ample funds for the contamination of the United States. It is reported that the Third International made the conquest of America the chief, if secret, goal of conquest. It is here, more than anywhere else, that incendiaryism is to be encouraged. The program is for riots, strikes, bomb-throwing, disorder of all sorts, business failure.

This nation cannot absorb thousands of the scum of Europe weekly and survive. It would be bad enough to attempt to do so in any circumstances, but it is sheer madness to undertake such a task when it is known in advance that numbers of the immigrants are agents of the Bolsheviks, not coming here in good faith, but with malice in their hearts, propagators of rebellion, as much enemies of the Republic as if they bore arms and were bent on shooting down every citizen within reach. No matter how much common labor is required, the cost of it is too great if contamination of the well-springs of Americanism is the price.

When the present immigration law was being written we pointed out that the tests proposed were entirely inadequate. We suggested then that no immigrants should be permitted to enter if they came on ships which had been subsidized by foreign nations, or if they had been induced to come here by the activity of American or alien organizations. Human freight is profitable cargo to the steamship companies, but likely to be mighty unprofitable to the United States.

The political freedom which this country has to offer is not a general license to undermine the Government and institutions of the country. We quarantine against typhus and other physical diseases, but the potential death inherent in them is not half so terrifying as the intangible poison everywhere disseminated by the protagonists of revolution. It is well known that the Italian crisis is due to Bolshevik agitation, amply financed. The disclosures of the Soviet's sub-

sidization of the leading labor paper in England, with money obtained by the sale of Russian crown jewels, is merely cumulative evidence of the vicious methods employed to bring about world revolution. Some \$69,000,000 has been spent, it is estimated, in recent months by the Soviet for propaganda. It has millions more to spend.

There is no hope of protective activity on the part of those now responsible for the administration of the immigration laws. The well-known sympathy of Assistant Secretary of Labor Post for radicals of all types and descriptions makes it certain that all doors which can possibly be left open will be left open, and so it has been announced. The only relief possible is the relief Congress can give. A law especially devised to meet the existing situation, which was forecast months ago, ought to have been enacted before Congress adjourned. There should be no further delay. Exhaustive inquiries have been made, we understand, by the House Immigration Committee, and there is no reason why it should not be able to present to Congress early in December a comprehensive plan for the protection of the country by the proper restriction of immigration. It ought to be a law with teeth in it. The land of the free was never intended to be a spawning ground for anarchy.

GERMANY FLOODING ENGLAND AND AMERICA WITH ITS PRODUCTS.

THE Whaley-Eaton Service of Washington and London, in its confidential letter under date of September 23 to American subscribers, referring to the decline in August exports from Great Britain, said:

"The decline in August export figures of £22,500,000, as compared with the previous month, is ascribed in large part to the increasing competition of German goods, importations of which have all but ruined the domestic hosiery trade, few factories now working more than three days a week, with resulting unemployment. It is claimed that heavy supplies of raw material were thrown into Germany months ago by British, American and other financiers, taking advantage of the cheap labor available, and that the problem created is of such magnitude that not only Great Britain, but the United States as well, will be forced to take immediate and drastic measures of protection. The hosiery interests will not be content with an import-licensing law only, but are demanding the imposition of protective tariff duties. Relief of that sort, however, is a long way off."

That Germany is beginning to flood England with its cheaply made products, just as she is already flooding this country with many lines of goods, might have been fully anticipated by those who knew the German way of doing business. Pro-Germans in this country and sentimental, mushy individuals who have been proclaiming that Germany was completely destroyed and unable to get on its feet financially or industrially, have tried to make the American people believe that there was no danger from heavy importations of German-made goods, but already America is being crowded with German products, and it is interesting to know that England is suffering in the same way. As the importations of German-made hosiery have, according to the Whaley-Eaton report, almost ruined the domestic hosiery trade of Great Britain, so we printed last week reports from Philadelphia that imports there of German-made goods were flooding the markets, and were held largely responsible for the sad condition of the American hosiery industry. Yet the hosiery industry is only one of the many industries which will be pushed to the wall by German competition unless we are wise enough to protect ourselves.

DEFLATION MAY PREVENT REVISION OF THE REVENUE ACT.

IT is stated that factories caught in the process of "liquidation" must expect to forfeit all profits for a considerable period and face actual losses in addition. Most of the profit in farming, the greatest American industry, is likely to be lost this year. Whatever the form of "income taxes," whether on excess profits, or in surtaxes, or merely on incomes, it is certain that profits in the gross are to be many millions and billions less than they were last year. As the most remunerative of the taxes were the heavy imposts on "excesses" of any sort, the tax receipts for the year must certainly be cut into drastically.

The effect on tax revision is bound to be serious. Even with economical conduct of governmental affairs, it may be doubted if enough money can be raised under the existing rates to meet the requirements. Drastic deflation has not been felt in Treasury receipts yet, but amazing decreases will be shown in next year's collections.

If the deflation program of the Government is going to mean more bond issues to meet current expenses, we wonder where and how the bonds will be sold. People who had their war bonds vacuum-pumped from their pockets are not likely to be ready investors again.

BIG VALUE OF TEXAS FOOD AND FEED CROPS

WHILE the production of food and feed crops in Texas is estimated to be less for 1920 than reported for the bumper crop year of 1919, the figures given in Texas Business, published by the Texas Chamber of Commerce of Dallas, show that the farmers of that State are turning to diversification of crops and away from the all-cotton system. Texas led the country last year by producing more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of farm crops. If to this be added livestock, beef and dairy products, nut, wool and similar agricultural commodities, Texas in 1919 produced agricultural products having a total value of about \$1,500,000,000.

The grain sorghum crop of Texas this year, though produced on 617,000 acres less than in 1919, is estimated to reach 59,620,000 bushels, 286,000 bushels more than the 1919 output. Rice shows an increased production over last year of about 2,000,000 bushels. However, all the other major crops showed declines in production compared with 1919. The corn yield, with an increase of 1,865,000 acres over last year, is estimated to be 169,931,000 bushels, a decrease of 32,869,000 bushels. The oat crop is about half of what it was last year, and wheat, barley, peanuts and fruits are from 10 to 20 per cent lower in yield.

A feature of the recent trend of agricultural development in Texas, states Texas Business, is the decline of cotton production. The estimated cotton crop for 1920 is 3,550,000 bales, compared with the average cotton crop of 1910, 1911 and 1912 of 4,100,000 bales.

Detailed figures are as follows:

	1920	
	Acreage	Yield
Corn	8,625,000	169,931,000 bus.
Wheat	1,900,000	31,665,000 bus.
Oats	1,575,000	42,336,000 bus.
Barley	22,000	469,000 bus.
Sweet potatoes		8,775,000 bus.
Rice	265,000	9,213,000 bus.
Tame hay		1,005,000 tons.
Wild hay		234,000 tons.
Hogs		2,102,000 head.
Wool		17,600,000 lbs.
Sorghums	1,181,000	59,620,000 bus.
Apples		489,000 bus.
Broom corn	33,000	7,615 tons.
Sorghum for syrup	7,500	650,000 gals.
Peanuts	184,000	4,710,000 bus.
Estimated cotton crop of 1920		3,550,000 bales.

In comparing the 1920 production of various crops, Texas Business contains the following:

"From 1910 to 1914 the wheat crop of Texas varied from 11,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels; last year, however, saw a production of more than 31,000,000 bushels of winter wheat. During the period, 1910 to 1914, the cotton crop varied from 3,300,000 to 4,800,000 bales, while last year's crop was slightly more than 3,000,000 bales and the 1920 crop will not be greatly in excess. At the same time, the production of sorghum grains has jumped from an average of 5,500,000 bushels to an average of upwards of 59,000,000 bushels. The oat crop of 1912 broke all previous records in Texas, with a production of 31,000,000 bushels and put Texas on the map as an oat-growing State. Yet this year's average crop is 10,000,000 bushels in excess, while last year's bumper production was 94,000,000 bushels, or three times the 'bumper' oat crop of 1912. In 1913, Texas produced 3,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes; last year the State produced 10,000,000 bushels, and this year 8,000,000 bushels.

"Barley, hay, peanuts and truck have shown like increases; only corn and rice have remained approximately the same during the past ten years. The great increase of agricultural production in Texas, despite the decline of cotton production, tells the story of 'crop diversification' in Texas. During the past year the Texas farmer has shown a slight tendency to return to the cotton crop, but this autumn's fight for a fair price will undoubtedly see unprecedented production of food and feed crops during the season of 1921."

In this summary of Texas' agricultural activities and the indication that the farmers of that State are raising more food and feed and less cotton, though there was a slight "back-sliding" in the cotton crop this year, may be found a fair forecast of conditions in all the Southern States.

WHAT IS BOLSHEVISM?

THERE is no reason to permit Bolshevism longer to masquerade under the guise of an economic, social or political philosophy. It has one fundamental purpose, and one only—the destruction and extirpation of Christianity.

THE MANIA FOR MORE GOVERNMENTAL MACHINERY.

THE most conspicuous failure in the world today is Government. This is true not in one nation only, but in all nations. Government is the universal spendthrift. Nowhere does it function with becoming efficiency. There has been no development in government to parallel the stupendous progress in material improvement. The art of government has been as stagnant as the science of government. This woeful inability of mankind to formulate political organizations and codes in advance of those used by his forefathers was the controlling influence in the dictum of many of the greatest writers on social organization to the effect that the best government is that which governs least.

We are in the midst of a tremendous propaganda to obscure still further the inefficiency of government by the installation of additional government machinery, as if a perfectly functioning instrumentality could be created by a union and fusion of a number of imperfectly functioning entities. There is an effort not only to concentrate power in the capitals of all individual States, but to mass those assembled powers in a single super-State, so that government, far from being the servant of the people, shall become the overlord and master of all people. The "SUPREME" Council is not a misnomer. It would be, as it is intended to be, SUPREME.

The one governmental experiment in modern times that offers hope of real progress in the art of government is that conducted by this nation. Why toss that experiment on the gaming table of diplomatic intrigue?

Governor Cornwell of West Virginia Sounds a Note of Warning to American People.

State of West Virginia,
Executive Department.

Charleston, September 23.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

For several months I have read the editorial pages of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD closely because of its splendid articles on Americanism and the menace of Bolshevism. I might say, parenthetically, that I have not concurred in your expressed views on the League of Nations covenant. I might also add that one of the chief reasons why I favored ratification of the treaty and the League covenant was I felt the psychological effect would be a tendency to steady the war-racked nerves of the people of the world with the thought that some safeguard had been taken against future general wars and thus aid in restoring their minds to a normal condition. In other words, that some, at least, would look to the League for salvation rather than to revolution, to put it bluntly.

But this is incidental to what I wanted to say with reference to the article in your issue of September 16: "Is there danger of Bolshevism in America?" The writer of the article detailed an experience similar to several of my own, when he told of making an address at a mountain hotel and then having the guests express surprise that anyone should think there was any real menace of Bolshevism in this country. About a year ago, when I first began making public addresses in an effort to arouse the people of West Virginia to the danger I thought I saw confronting them and the country generally, I was looked upon by some of "our best people" as an alarmist.

My observation and experience since that time have impressed me more and more that there is real danger from Bolshevism in America. Both terms, Bolshevism and danger, should be qualified to fully express my thought. I mean Bolshevism in its broad term, not strictly or solely Soviet Government, but attempts more or less successful at industrial revolution, and attempts at control of works or mines by force. I do not mean such attempts will prevail, but I do believe there is great danger of their being attempted on a big scale in localities and possibly generally, as to a particular industry or two, unless public officials, educators and business men are wise enough to see the situation as it really is and deal with it in a courageous and intelligent manner.

There are a couple of things you might well suggest to business men through your columns. First, that the surest way of warding off the danger is to see that absolute justice is done the men who are employed by them. They should not take the word of one superintendent or hired man, but know the facts from first-hand observation. Too often there are just causes of dissatisfaction, which causes and dissatisfaction are capitalized by organizers and agitators to wean the men away from their employers, their friends, and to lead them into meetings where radicalism is preached.

Second: To keep in touch—close, intimate touch—with their employees. There is no industry or organization so big that this cannot be followed more or less successfully. We are all influenced more or less by others. Those who influence us most are those whom we touch most and who get into our confidence.

It is pathetic and irritating to have employers appeal to public officials—to the Government—for protection and help as soon as there is a strike, a controversy or a difficulty, and then to find the employer has made no sane or sincere effort at settlement or even to prevent trouble; that he does not know his men; that he has not been on the ground in person, but has long-distance telephone reports on the situation.

I have more than once expressed my opinion of political time-servers who capitalize social discontent or who fear to face a situation lest they lose votes, but public officials, however courageous or willing, cannot solve our social and industrial problems or settle them alone. They must seek and get the co-operation of patriotic and reasoning workers and officers of labor organizations. Above all, they must have the constant, intelligent and hearty co-operation of employers and business men generally. That co-operation should be first, in the form of justice and fair-dealing to their employees; to a steady desire to win and hold their confidence and their respect. Second, it should be to back a nation-wide effort (not spasmodic, but persistent) to educate against the adroitly-circulated and well-financed Bolshevik propaganda to which your article alluded, for it must be borne in mind that the danger is not confined to the 17,000,000 foreign-born persons among us. Unfortunately some of the most radical and vicious supporters of Bolshevism, communism and even anarchy are men born in this country; men whose ancestors were here perhaps two hundred years ago.

JNO. J. CORNWELL, Governor.

The foregoing letter from Governor Cornwell is an exceedingly interesting presentation of the whole Bolshevistic situation which faces America. While Governor Cornwell does not entirely agree with the view of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD on the League of Nations, and we cannot, of course, expect everybody to think as we do on that or any other subject, he is heartily in sympathy with what the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has said in regard to the menace of Bolshevism in this country and of the importance of employers and business men generally understanding the situation and actively working to Americanize the foreigners in our country and to offset Bolshevistic propaganda which has spread broadcast throughout the land.

With his view that employers should come in close touch as far as may be possible with the employees we fully agree. Busy with a multitude of activities as most employers are, it is often difficult for them to find time to come in touch personally with their employees. Sometimes it is impossible for it to be done. But when the employer himself cannot do this, it is his bounden duty to see that he has under him men of the highest integrity, men who understand men and who love humanity, that they may be the medium of communication between employers and employees.

The employers of the country are to a considerable extent responsible for socialistic agitation because they have not been active in trying to offset the Bolshevistic and radical labor propaganda, so subtle and so universal, by keeping their men informed as to the other side of the case. Little or no literature counteracting the poison of the Bolshevistic campaign has been spread broadcast by employers among their working people. It will not do to sit down quietly and trust to the working out of these great problems and to the saving of the nation from destruction. Every employer, every business man, preacher, teacher or educator who is not to the extent of his ability striving to furnish an antidote to the poison of Bolshevistic activities is to the extent that he is failing in that, contributing to the possible downfall of America.

"COURTESY, GOOD-WILL AND EFFICIENCY."

AN advertisement of a Canadian railway system is headed, "Represents 11,000 Miles of International Courtesy, Goodwill, Efficiency and Safety."

What an unspeakable blessing it would be if a statement such as this could be made to apply to every railroad in America! If every mile of railway travel had represented these things in times past, there would never have been any railway breakdown.

During the aggressive anti-railroad campaign many years ago it was often said that the cause of the whole fight of the people against the railroads was merely a blind effort to antagonize a system of discourtesy, inefficiency and lack of goodwill. There were a few railroads in the country of which the statement made above of this Canadian railroad might be said, but they were very few indeed. No man has traveled during the last 20 or 25 years without being simply amazed at the discourtesy, the lack of attention and the inefficiency of railroad employes. And yet railway officials positively refused to recognize that any change was needed.

Where a thousand could be given, one illustration will serve to show this point. About 15 years ago the MANUFACTURERS RECORD was vigorously criticising the surliness and indifference of railway employes, including many high officials, and if they had not set the bad example, the men lower down

would never have acted as they did. The passenger traffic manager of one of the leading systems of the South came to this office to protest against these criticisms as unfair. Every statement made by him only showed how little he appreciated the narrowness of his own views. In the course of his conversation he said that a few days before he had been at a North Carolina town, sitting in the ticket office, and noticed that there were a large number of men on the outside of the ticket window, showing great impatience at the delay in selling tickets or having "mileage pulled." The ticket agent did not think it was necessary to open another window and have his assistant help, and in reply to a query from the traffic manager he said: "It is a half hour before train time. Most of the people standing outside are damned drummers, and I have plenty of time to wait on them before the train arrives." And the passenger manager had not a word to say in protest against that, but merely used it as an explanation to show that the ticket agent would get through with all the customers that were standing at the window before the train came in. When he was reminded by the writer that time was valuable to all of these would-be customers, and that probably most of them were anxious to get their baggage checked, which could not be done until they secured their ticket, he still defended the ticket agent for keeping them waiting while the other clerk went on attending to something else.

Illustrations almost without end might be given of cases just as glaring as was that, and that passenger agent, accounted then one of the foremost in the South, had no conception whatever of the fact that he was destroying the good-will of the public and creating the hostility which ultimately helped to bring all railroads to ruin. That spirit has not quite died out. It is still in evidence. No one can visit a ticket office many times without finding evidence just as clear as was that case of the utter indifference to public welfare or to the good-will of the public. We have seen many illustrations of it during the last few months, as we have seen them regularly during the last 25 or 30 years, and apparently the situation is no better now than it was 20 years ago—and it was just about as bad then as it could possibly be. We cannot blame present inefficiency and surliness and indifference to public welfare to the change in the times or the ill-effect produced by Government ownership. These things had existed on most railroads for 25 years or more, and every man or woman who travels knows that the thoroughly courteous, considerate, thoughtful railway employe is such a rare exception that they feel like forever remembering him when he is found. But, thank goodness, there are some who are gentlemen from the tops of their heads to the soles of their feet. The fundamental trouble was at the top, and the clerks lower down were merely imitating their superiors.

Years ago we often said, as we have repeated from time to time, that if any business house or great department store was run with the disregard of public interest shown by railroad officials and employes, it would be bankrupt within a few months. No department store could live under the conditions which have prevailed in most railroads, and railroad clerks take their cue from railroad managers.

In contrast with the lack of attention to public welfare and to public sentiment displayed by railroads is a letter received a few days ago and the receipt of which has suggested this editorial. It was from a large department store. It so happened that the writer had made some small purchases from that store, and not having made any additional purchases, there came a personal letter, typewritten, signed in person by the manager of one of the departments, in the course of which courtesy to the extreme was expressed in the following language:

"Prior to January, 1920, you had with us a regular account, but since that time we regret to note that the same has been entirely inactive.

"In the absence of any noted complaints, we cannot but entertain the hope for an early renewal; or it may be that some inattention or error, of which you have made no complaint, has caused a quiet withdrawal of your patronage. If the latter should be true, and you would be good enough to advise us, we will do our best to make adjustments satisfactory in every respect.

"We are taking the liberty to enclose coin ——— for the reason that it is our purpose to make shopping with us as pleasant as is humanly possible, and if we are entrusted with any share of your needs in our line, you may feel assured of our earnest endeavor to give the best values and service possible."

Imagine for a moment any railroad official writing such a letter to a buyer of freight or passenger service! But the railroad is a seller of freight or passenger service just as much as a department store is a seller of merchandise, and they are no more crowded with work than big department store managers. The man who buys a ticket or buys freight space is a customer who is entitled to exactly the same degree of courtesy and consideration as is the buyer in a department store. But the difference between the way the two institutions have been run is very wide. We believe, however, that a better day has dawned and that railroad officials will henceforth more clearly than in the past recognize the rights of the public. If they should fail, then private ownership would be doomed and the curse of Government railroad ownership would rest upon the land.

WIND RESISTANCE TO RAILROAD TRAINS.

THE following inaccurate statement is credited by the Boston Transcript to the Union Pacific Railroad Family Bulletin:

"Wind resistance," says 'Ambition,' is a big factor in retarding the speed of trains. More locomotives have been built since 1905 than during the preceding 100 years, yet in none of them has any effort been made to reduce wind resistance."

Every well-informed railroad man will perceive the error of this statement. Not only since 1905, but before that year the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Railroad, one of the principal lines of France, built what were called "wind-splitter" engines, because their front ends, their smokestacks and their cabs were shaped so as to deflect the air as the locomotive rushed along and thus lessen wind resistance. As compared with the price of fuel in the United States, coal has always been high in Europe, and railroad men early turned their attention to economy in its use. To lessen the resistance of the air to a train would be to lessen the amount of power necessary to move the train at a desired speed, and, therefore, there would be a saving of coal.

But the idea of putting these wind shields on locomotives never found much favor in America, and consequently we are not familiar with them. Neither have we inclined to adopt a lid for the locomotive smokestack, notwithstanding that such an attachment was adopted for many engines in Europe years ago. Yet our railroad men have not ignored the fact that wind presents a considerable opposition to the movement of trains. An old locomotive engineer on one of the leading trunk lines, who drove one of the fastest of passenger trains, told the present writer that sometimes it required every effort to make time against a head wind even when running down grade and with the engine "wide open," or, in other words, using its full steam capacity.

But modern trains do not offer so much resistance to the air as the trains of other days did. The wide vestibules of the cars, making the sides of trains almost without a break, is a very apparent reason for this, but our locomotive builders have not seen fit to adopt the idea of fitting wind shields to the front end of an engine, to the smokestack and other projections from the outline of the boiler, or to shape the front end of the cab so that wind would be deflected. Yet we find this

idea expressed in the construction of some automobiles. It has some advantages, but drivers also find some disadvantages in it.

The writer of the article from which the statement quoted was taken seems to think that by careful design and construction a "stream-line" train could be produced so that a speed of 150 miles per hour might be attained. It is much to be doubted whether such a speed would be practicable in daily operation even if possible of attainment. Present-day railroad trains are exceedingly heavy in comparison with trains of 25 years ago, and since those times there has not been any lower-

ing of the best speed records, excepting that the time of through trains on long routes has in several instances been reduced. The use of heavy steel passenger cars, notwithstanding the greater size, power and weight of locomotives, holds down the speed, as well as the prudent considerations of railroad operating officers, who seem inclined against any endeavors to enter upon a campaign of speed reduction. To increase the speed of trains to an appreciable degree beyond the present averages of the best roads would be to increase the percentage of operating cost out of all proportion to the advantages to be gained by cutting down the time.

A Great Era in Civilization's Advance Marked by the Automobile

WHO can imagine the widespread disgust which would have prevailed throughout the country if, when the telephone was first being widely introduced, the banking interests had criticised the use of telephones by people of moderate means as a useless extravagance and discredited loaning money to all who invested in the renting of a telephone? Such action on the part of bankers would not, however, have been more supremely ridiculous than has been the effort to discredit the automobile industry.

The telephone changed all the world's methods of doing business. Almost over night it revolutionized all human contact and brought about facilities for transacting business, for reaching the doctor in emergencies and for social pleasures almost beyond our power to comprehend. But the telephone, mighty in influence for the comfort of humanity and the advancement of civilization, was a trifle as compared with the internal-combustion engine which moves the automobile and the motortruck. When that engine first came into existence, it completely revolutionized all human affairs. It marked the mightiest era in the world's industrial advancement.

The building of the first locomotive and the first railroad, which changed all world affairs, was not more important than the building of the first automobile. Indeed, it is not an exaggeration to say that the perfection of the internal-combustion engine, which makes possible the automobile and the motortruck and the flying machine, was in many respects the most wonderful achievement in human history. It opened up a new world; it broadened human thought; it trebled and quadrupled, and possibly quintupled, the ability of men to do business. No language known can adequately depict the constructive, upbuilding power of the automobile, which has practically destroyed distance; which has made it possible for men to do a thousand things in business never possible in the past; which has stimulated millions to study the mechanics of the automobile and thus pass on gradually to other mechanical pursuits; which has banished the loneliness of country life and opened up to the farmer and his family conveniences and advantages for doing business which he never knew before; which has saved thousands of lives by the fact that 100,000 doctors who use automobiles can cover the distance to the bed of sickness in a few minutes as compared with hours in the past. These are but a few of the things which come trooping through one's mind as he stops for a moment to consider the automobile.

If Heaven had desired to confer upon mankind some one great, outstanding blessing for the advancement of its material interests, for the broadening of human life, for the power to quicken men's thoughts, giving them facilities to cover distances impossible in the past, to have opened up new avenues of trade and travel, new sources of boundless pleasure, it is scarcely conceivable that even Heaven could have devised a

scheme more superbly planned for the benefit of mankind, other than that of eternal salvation itself, than the blessing bestowed by the automobile.

It has indeed been a blessing to millions, but it is as yet only in the infancy of its power for good. Under its influence every highway in America must be reconstructed. Millions of acres of land now too far away to be available for profitable cultivation will be brought under the plow. Millions of people living lives of loneliness because cut off from social pleasures and from educational and religious activities will be brought into touch with other men and women through the power of this wonderful, Heaven-given device to mankind.

Wise men who study the situation must realize that here is a power ordained of Heaven for the benefit of the world. They cannot fail to see that the builder of the automobile is a benefactor of mankind; that the use of the automobile brings untold material advantages as well as social pleasures; that the use of the automobile trebles and quadruples the material activities of the nation, and thus enhances its wealth at a rate so much greater than could have been anticipated in the past that within the next few years we shall stand amazed as we contemplate the fact that men calling themselves bankers have sought to discourage this mighty industry by putting a ban on its credit and seeking to retard the development of an industry which has a thousand kinds of good for every one of evil embodied in its existence.

That the automobile may sometimes be bought by people who are not able to pay for it and maintain it is true. The telephone is sometimes used by people who probably cannot afford it. People often buy clothes and dry goods to a point beyond their immediate means. But clothes and dry goods create no quickening powers to the buyers. The automobile stimulates and broadens every man who owns one. For every one of the seven million or more cars that are in the country there is a man who is studying mechanics as he never studied before. He is learning the science of mechanical work, and in the doing of this he is getting an education which leads him on to higher things and to the use of mechanics in supplanting muscle power, so that through the increased production which will ultimately come by the development of this industry the nation will go forward in production to an extent undreamed of in the past.

If ever a people should bow with thanksgiving before the Giver of all good and perfect gifts, for an industry which is creative in its power, which broadens thought and develops opportunity for service, which hastens the visit of the doctor to the sick and suffering, which brings people into closer social touch, surely this nation ought to thank Almighty God for the invention of the automobile.

And yet there are some men in America who think they are bankers who look upon the purchase of an automobile as a

menace to a man's credit, and so are inclined to be skeptical as to whether they shall encourage the development of an industry which is creating more wealth annually than all the bankers of the country have created in a quarter of a century. And this is no reflection upon what the bankers have done. They are money lenders. That has been their business through the centuries. They are a powerful factor for good or a powerful factor for evil according to the nature of their business. But they pay smaller salaries to their clerks than any industry in the country. It is probably true that there is scarcely a mechanic building an automobile in any shop in the country whose wages do not exceed those of the majority of men to whom is committed the responsibility of handling thousands or hundreds of thousands of actual money as it passes in and out over the counters of the banks of the country.

These bankers do not create wealth. They sell credit and money, for which they are fully recompensed. But as creative factors they are not in the same category as the builders of automobiles and motortrucks. The men who are using a motortruck or an automobile, whether they be physicians, shippers of merchandise or manufactured products, farmers or even, perchance, the much-despised owners of pleasure cars, nine-tenths of whom use their pleasure cars for business rather than strictly for pleasure, are creating greater wealth for the country than the bankers who affect to have the power to lessen the credit which needs at times to be extended to this, as to all other industries.

Let bankers broaden their vision and recognize the tremendous power for good of this mighty industry, created for mankind's advancement.

AMERICA'S FOOD PROBLEM.

The Danger and the Remedy Set Forth by Senator Harding.

[From Sun and New York Herald of September 20.]

To the Sun and New York Herald: Your hearty commendation of the superb address by Senator Harding at the Minneapolis State Fair in regard to the agricultural interests of this country and how closely they are interwoven with the very life of the nation is thoroughly merited. I think I have read every important address or special article on our agricultural interests which has appeared in the last quarter of a century, and during that time I have marveled that so few of our public men have shown any comprehension whatever of the agricultural future of this country and its relation to our national welfare—indeed, to our national existence.

In one or two articles which appeared shortly before the Presidential conventions Mr. Hoover showed some grasp of the situation, but nothing that he said on the subject showed the same broad grasp of the whole situation as the address by Senator Harding. Entirely without regard to whether he be a Democrat or a Republican, every thoughtful man in this country, indeed, every woman and every boy and girl in the land, should have the opportunity of studying Senator Harding's speech. In it he outlined the whole agricultural situation and the danger which is facing the country that a change in our agriculture may threaten our industrial life, and indeed endanger our very Government.

If you will turn to the files of The New York Herald of August, 1919, you will find an article in which I pointed out the imminence of some of these dangers, as I have been trying to do steadily for the last 10 or 15 years. Because nature, with an unprecedented lavishness in an unprecedented weather condition, this summer has given us a far larger yield to the acre of many of our food products than in the past we should not deceive ourselves by the abundant supply which at the moment is coming upon the market.

Indeed, so far as wheat is concerned, we may yet find ourselves very bare of an adequate bread supply before next year's harvest. Though our wheat crop is larger than we had reason to anticipate some months ago from an acreage 25 per cent smaller than the preceding year, it is quite certain that before another crop can be planted and harvested our supply of wheat will be practically ex-

hausted. But, broadly speaking, the production of grain and of foodstuffs is this year fairly large. It is true that an early frost might cut short the promise of a big corn yield.

In the letter to The New York Herald last year I pointed out the great change which had taken place during the last 40 years in the growth of city population and the relative decrease of country population. In 1880 more than 70 per cent of our people lived in the country, leaving only 30 per cent for city population. The present census will show probably considerably less than 50 per cent in the country, and for the last 20 years the drain of the country to the city has been growing at an accelerating rate. Every year adds enormously to the number of food consumers and decreases the supply of food producers.

There can be only one end to that condition, and that is, a decreasing supply of food with an ever-increasing cost to the city dwellers.

With a decreasing supply and an increasing cost running over a period of years, socialistic and anarchistic activities would be greatly intensified. More especially would this be true if the public men of the land failed to impress these facts upon the people.

We are already importing an enormous amount of foodstuffs, and we shall soon face the situation as to whether or not we are to see our food production break down under increasing cost on our farms, with a heavy importation of cheaply-raised food from the Orient, where labor costs about three to five cents a day. Many of the flour mills on the Pacific coast are now using Manchurian wheat. Within the last few weeks nearly 1,000,000 bushels of corn was shipped from Argentina to the United States in one week. Importations from the Orient of peanuts and peanut oil and other vegetable oils are threatening the life of the peanut industry of the South, one of the most rapidly-developing resources of agricultural wealth of that section.

These importations are likewise endangering the cottonseed industry, and farmers in the whole South, from Virginia to Texas, are beginning to demand a protective tariff against importation of Oriental vegetable oils and the raw materials out of which they are produced. Thus a new tariff issue has been raised, and one destined to have a very great effect upon the economic thought of the whole South.

We are hastening to the time when the issue will be brought clearly before our country as to whether the drain on the farms shall be continued, as for the last 20 years, for the upbuilding of industrial interests, with an ever-growing dependence upon the Orient and Argentina and other regions for foodstuffs, or whether we shall seek to maintain a well-rounded agricultural life as the surest foundation for the safety of the country in the long run. Senator Harding has visualized this whole situation and discussed it with greater clearness and force than any other man in public life.

As compared with his address at Minneapolis, all other speeches on agriculture and its relation to the life of the nation sink into insignificance. The importance of the facts which he so clearly presented, and to which you have repeatedly called attention in commendation of his address, should be studied with great care; for unless we find a proper solution of the situation which now confronts the country in the matter of agriculture and the production at home of a food supply adequate to our needs, the nature of our country's continued growth will be radically changed and perchance the very existence of our Government will be endangered.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS,

Editor Manufacturers Record.

Baltimore, September 18.

The Pittsburgh Steel Basing Point.

Washington, D. C., September 24—[Special.]—The Federal Trade Commission, by a vote of 4 to 1, has ordered a reopening and rehearing of the Pittsburgh Basing case. November 15 is set as the day for the hearing. The plea for a reargument was granted at the request of the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers. The case was originally dismissed by a vote of 3 to 2. It is understood that Victor Murdock, chairman, cast the only vote against a rehearing. As there will be a new member of the board when the rehearing is held, a reversal of the original decision would not be surprising.

Federal Reserve Board's Deflation Policy Undermining Country's Fundamental Industries

The Federal Reserve Board's Control of Credit.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG of Natchez, Miss., in Commerce and Finance.

The present price of cotton is due solely to the credit situation at home and abroad. The only possible relief for this year's crop is credit, and the only possible source of relief is the National Federal Reserve Board. It, and it alone, has the power to provide for the necessary credit. Prior to the war England financed our surplus cotton on acceptance or bills of exchange. But England is now largely financing Europe, and it can do no more than extend the necessary credit to take care of the cotton in process of manufacture and distribution. That part of the crop which is held for future use must be held in warehouses in this country and financed by our own banks. Let it be known that adequate provision will be made to finance this crop, and the market price will immediately respond.

Comptroller Williams recently assured the country that there was no danger of a panic, because we have a credit reserve of more than \$2,000,000,000. This reserve should be employed to relieve the situation. It is of no service otherwise. The truth is that we now have a bankers' panic similar in all respects to the panic of 1907 except that the "lid" has not been put on so far as currency is concerned, but it is on and sealed as to credit. It is especially similar in that it has been brought about by the manipulations of the bankers themselves, but it is dissimilar in that the interest rates, which have been increased enormously, were not generally raised in 1907.

The Federal Reserve Board has accomplished exactly what it started out to do. For the announced purpose of reducing the cost of living, eliminating profiteering and stopping speculation, the board called meetings of bankers and inaugurated its policy of credit restriction. Speculation has been checked, but so has all legitimate trading and expansion. The cost of living has been slightly reduced, but the cost of producing has not been, which will mean lessened supply and higher cost later. Profiteering may have been checked—that is doubtful. It is certainly not true in the case of the banks, including the Federal Reserve Banks. All of them will show earnings this year of from 25 to 300 per cent. If the profiteer has been at the game long, he has sufficient capital for his requirements and does not need much bank credit. The heavy weight of this credit restriction rests upon the producers—the men that are doing the work of the world.

There has been a perversion and an abuse of the power and purposes of the Federal Reserve institution. It was never intended that its board should be the arbiters of our prosperity or our guardians. If we want to expand and speculate and ruin the country by prosperity and extravagance, that is our affair, because it is our country, and we are a free people. The banker always fears that the country will go to the "demnition bow-wows" from overexpansion and overspeculation. If he did not think that, he would not regard himself as being conservative. They now tell us that things would have been a lot worse if they had not put a check on us. The banker naturally wants to keep up the price of money, which can only be done by keeping down the price of commodities. The Bank of England has always been controlled by men who were not professional bankers, and it is due largely to that fact that there has never been a bankers' panic in England; and London is now, and always has been, the money center of the world. It was clearly the intent of the law creating our system that it should not be controlled by the professional banker, but he nevertheless now dominates it. We need men with broader training and vision and a more sympathetic experience and a different point of view in charge of our financial system.

This system was designed to provide sufficient credit for the legitimate needs of the country. We thought we were creating an elastic system that would expand and contract with the expansion and contraction of business. We never intended to create a system that would itself contract business or that could be used for that purpose. The Federal Reserve Act as originally drawn did not provide for a 40 per cent gold reserve to protect its notes. These notes were to be based only on customers' notes given for com-

modities in process of production and distribution, and the bank notes would therefore expand and contract in volume as the customers' notes increased or diminished. The bill passed the House in this form under the leadership of Hon. Carter Glass. The 40 per cent joker was added by amendment in the Senate by the enemies of the bill. This statement is based on my recollection of the published proceedings of Congress, which is quite clear. Perhaps it was not then realized how completely this changed the character of the bill.

A 40 per cent gold reserve is an arbitrary limitation of the Federal banks' power to extend credit and therefore to be of service, and it is unreasonable and unscientific. Gold is used and is needed in settling international trade balances, but it is not used and not needed in domestic commerce. There is no probability that 40 per cent or even 10 per cent of the holders of bank notes will demand their redemption in gold at or near the same time. They never have done so in this or any other country. But if they should, the Government would very properly refuse to pay out the gold even if it had it. There is not enough gold to constitute a 20 per cent reserve in all of the countries of the world. England is maintaining the highest ratio outside of this country, which is about 14 per cent. The ratio in the other countries is negligible. We are barely able to maintain a 40 per cent ratio with our commerce choked down by the Federal Reserve Board and with by far the largest supply of gold we have ever had. We cannot maintain a stock of gold that will supply the necessary credit for the normal business of this country under existing conditions.

We will not be able to pay the enormous debts that have been created and the enormous expenses of government with low-priced products and dear money. We cannot pay taxes unless we are permitted to do business and earn the money. We must insist, first, that the guardianship over our affairs unlawfully assumed by the Federal Reserve Board be speedily terminated. Second, that this board be composed of men representative of the business and agricultural interests of the country. Third, that the 40 per cent gold reserve requirements be repealed at the earliest possible date, and that it be ignored in the meantime. Fourth, that the power of the Federal Reserve Board to advance rediscount rates be limited. Business must be unshackled and permitted to function in a normal way, even if it should be attended with high prices and speculation, and profiteering.

A Farmer's View of the Influences Seeking to Break Down Prices Against Which the Manufacturers Record Is Fighting.

The New South Farm, W. A. Wadsworth, Proprietor.

Prattville, Ala., September 29.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

Within the last year I have been reading the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD*. I find this paper an exponent of the ideas that I have felt all along. Because of the remarkable coincidence of our ideas, I have written you my views whenever there was a divergence so as to draw you out further and see exactly how far we were apart, and not anticipating my ideas appearing in your publication.

Long before I had begun to read your paper I saw danger ahead in lowering of prices abruptly that I felt would be in full force about the time the farmers' crops came on the market for sale. A 25 per cent cut in farm products' prices now means a cut of 25 per cent in the farm owners' wages for 12 months. It means nine months' pay for 12 months' work. It means lessened production for years to come. It means a lessened cost of production of your paper for the next 12 months and 25 per cent added to your profits. The majority of the people of this country are in your position and are looking at their chance of profits being increased for the period following lower cost of living and not giving the farm producer a fair deal. You are financier enough to see several years at a time, and know that if the farmer this year gets nine months' pay for 12 months' work he will go on a strike next year and crowd into the cities as never before.

W. A. WADSWORTH.

Deflation's Dangerous Work Threatens the Nation's Welfare.

Greenville, S. C., September 21.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

To my mind your writings class as parables. There is a deep smoldering discontent abiding in the hearts of the people which cannot much longer be smothered. They claim to be victims of misplaced confidence. To use an old negro word, they feel that they have been "cuckled." And it is much better for you to put your finger on the exact point and cause of misery and enlighten the people rather than have widespread discontent centered on imaginary evils against our Government. There is nothing wrong with our Government per se.

I wrote one of our distinguished Senators last spring and begged that he take some action with the Federal Reserve Board and have them force stabilization of interest on money, and told him that in the days when Wall Street dominated the currency of the country Morgan was businesslike enough to make panics periodical, but under present supposed control the instability on money made diurnal causes for panics, and between the two evils the borrowing classes preferred Morgan's method. The Senator wrote that the Federal Reserve Board wanted more production and intended to drive the folks back to the farms, but can you tell me, please, when the Federal Reserve Board became custodian of every man's vocation? However, the issuance of their famous "ukase" requiring all banks to close down has effectually "turned the trick," and if they hold their grip until the first of January there will be plenty of paupers on the farms and throughout the land, but they will all carry a dark brown vicious taste under their tongues *against somebody or anybody*, and, in my opinion, it is a dangerous element to mix with Bolsheviki.

The shock was so sudden that it stunned all business calculations, and consequently will no doubt cost the Government millions and millions by depletion of railroad earnings under the two years' guarantee law. It is the first time in 60 years that the Democrats had anything like an even break on circulation of money and progress in a campaign, and it is a measley shame the way they have treated Governor Cox, who is making a game fight, and the Federal Reserve Board, a majority supposed to be Democrats, have actually shut off the monetary valve in the midst of his campaign, thereby frosted all feeling and hope of a Democratic President ever being elected again.

But old Vox Populi refuses to acclaim for the present whether all the Federal Reserve Board was politically crazy or some of them politically corrupt. The South has worked hard and been required to accept fixed lowest prices for cotton every year since the Civil War. Now to have notice that they cannot borrow money and pay required interest on their staple except on bill of lading for shipment is the last veritable straw on their backs.

Your doctrine is imminently correct. As soon as Congress can meet and make unambiguous amendment to Federal banking laws requiring stabilization of interest and loan on gilt-edged securities the better it will be—better than a contemplated League of Nations, reservation or no reservation.

God grant you strength to continue your writings and the people patience to wait until you can require curtailment of the autocratic authority of the Federal Reserve Board by proper amendment of the present banking laws!

Can you tell me, please, why the Department of Justice should arrest and indict several small bakers, as they did in our town, for offering loaf bread at six cents, and applaud the Regional Bankers who, according to their own reports, made 151 per cent in open defiance to the Lever law?

V. E. MCBEE.

The Wrong Choice of Currency Systems.

[The Waco-Times Herald.]

Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board has denied the request for aid in financing the marketing of the cotton crop. A few more blows like this and our people will begin to move for a new banking and currency law patterned after that of France. This country had the choice of two currency systems, one that of France and the other that of Germany, and it made the wrong choice.

The Loan Situation Is the Reason for Stagnation in Building.

[Brick and Clay Record.]

Getting down to the rock-bottom reason, the present stagnation in the construction field is not so much due to high material prices, the uncertainty of getting building materials, transportation difficulties, or to unsettled labor conditions, as it is to another cause. It is true that many people attribute the slump in construction activity to these causes, but a still larger number of persons ascribe another reason. As a matter of fact, these latter citizens have reason to know, for they themselves have had recent personal experiences that have stumped them.

This is illustrated by a case which happened in Chicago within the past fortnight, and shows a condition which is undoubtedly similar to that existing in most other cities. A business man who owned a lot free of incumbrance, in a very desirable location in the northwest section of the city, decided, after due consideration of the material and labor conditions, that he would build immediately a small residence. Upon investigation he learned that he could build his home at a cost of about \$8500 for labor and materials. Taking his plans and estimate in hand, he proceeded to visit various banks in an attempt to get a loan of \$4000. Fully two dozen and more banks, building and loan associations and mortgage companies were applied to, but in every case he was refused. In an effort to discourage him from building, and as an excuse for refusing him a loan, he was told all kinds of stories about the risk he was taking in building under present conditions because of the high cost of labor and materials.

Even some of his friends who were in charge of loan departments of banks and mortgage companies were unable to do anything for him. In one instance he was told that the mortgage company had on hand 3000 applications for building loans, but were unable to issue a single mortgage. This same concern had hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of mortgage paper in its vaults that it could not dispose of.

In another case a friend connected with a building and loan association told him that if he would secure investors who would buy building mortgages from his concern, a loan equivalent to the amount of mortgage paper purchased by the investor would be granted. However, no purchaser could be found who was satisfied with the security nor with the rate of interest of a building mortgage. As a result, this business man has been compelled to give up his idea of building a home at the present time.

The above story gives the real key to the situation in the present building slump. Pointedly, it is due to the inability to secure building loans. Banks and building and loan association have clamped down tight on building mortgages. This situation, in turn, is due to the action taken by the Federal Reserve Board, which has determined to deflate prices of all kinds and to compel banks to call loans and to lessen credit facilities. The Federal Reserve Board has discouraged all building operations, with the result that banks, building and loan associations and mortgage companies have been unable to lend money on the construction of dwellings.

Federal Reserve Board Is Pounding the Life Out of Cotton Industry.

[Waco (Tex.) Times-Herald.]

The Federal Reserve System is wrong in principle, and therefore is bound to be continuously irritating to all lines of business. It was at the very point of collapse in Germany at the time we took it up and sought to make it subserve our interests. It is in violation of Gresham's law, and that's one possible explanation of why it has inaugurated its policy of deflation. We will have no peace until we adopt a proper banking and currency system. But even though we go on with this present system, wrong in principle, we ought at least to democratize it. Each zone should choose its own board of directors, and all the zones should choose the central board, if a central board is deemed necessary. "Banks," said the Democratic platform of 1912, "exist for the accommodation of the public, and not for the control of business." The Federal Reserve Board has turned that motto to the wall and is pounding the life out of the cotton industry.

Growth of American Chemical Industries Reflected by Great Exposition

By WILLIAM H. STONE.

New York, September 27.

The wonderful growth and expansion in chemical and associated industries and the basic importance they occupy in relation to so many of the industrial activities of the nation were strongly emphasized at the sixth National Exposition of Chemical Industries, held in New York city last week. Altogether there were 496 exhibitors, and the products and facilities shown covered a wide range, extending all the way from huge vacuum and drying plants weighing tons to the most minute apparatus used in laboratory experiments, as well as dyes and chemicals of all kinds and the many accessories and appliances that are necessary to the economic conduct of industrial enterprises. The attendance far exceeded that of any previous exposition, and registered a total of over 125,000 visitors during the week.

Perhaps the most outstanding features of this year's exposition were the developments that have taken place in turning from war to peace-time production, which evidenced so clearly how closely chemical industries are associated with the vital things needed for war purposes, and this more than ever emphasized how very essential, and, indeed, how vital, it is that these industries should be protected by legislation so that they may not in any way be interfered with or destroyed by foreign competition.

The exposition demonstrated that America has at last achieved a remarkably co-ordinated and successful chemical industry, which is a monument to American brains and ingenuity, backed up by financial men of vision. With such an achievement it is earnestly to be hoped that American business interests, who use chemical products in any way, should see to it that by purchasing American-made products these efforts have not been in vain.

This year's exposition witnessed the return of exhibits from the South, showing raw materials available for all kinds of chemical and mineral industries. The Southern Railway had a compact but comprehensive display of raw materials in its territory. These were gathered together after a survey of the territory by Arthur D. Little, Inc., the well-known chemical engineering firm of Boston. The Southern Railway's booth was in charge of Wm. C. Olds, general industrial agent, while in constant attendance were Chester G. Gilbert, economic geologist, and Robert F. La Barron, chemical engineer, both connected with the Little organization, and thus able to answer any technical questions that might be brought up regarding the raw materials displayed. Much favorable comment was made regarding the wisdom of the railway management in thus assembling and displaying the raw materials under the guidance of such experienced men.

The city of Knoxville, through its Board of Commerce, had a large and attractively-arranged booth, in which were displayed samples of the wide range of mineral deposits and maps and outlines of water-power developments available in the Knoxville district of East Tennessee. These were gathered and displayed under the direction of Charles E. Weller, a geologist who has spent many years in the study of Southern resources. The samples of minerals were arranged in a co-ordinated way, so that visitors could readily study those raw materials that are generally associated together in the manufacture of various products. Mr. Weller had associated with him in the booth Dr. M. F. Nichols, a Southern chemist, and Dr. Harry H. Clark of the University of Tennessee.

While these were the only two exhibits from the South showing the raw material deposits, representatives were present from several other railroads and communities in the South for the purpose of studying the exposition with a view to arranging for space next year.

Three years ago, before the railroads were taken over by the Government, five Southern railroads had extensive exhibits at these expositions, and as they were located all in the same vicinity, they attracted more attention than any group of exhibits in the exposition and served to center unusual attention upon the South's resources for chemical and mineral industries. An effort is to be made to re-establish the Southern section of the Chemical Exposi-

tion next year, and already indications point to this being worked out successfully. A space has been set aside for the Southern section, and the management hopes that early reservations will be made, because a great amount of the exhibit space for next year's exposition has already been taken up.

In addition to the exhibits of Southern raw materials, there were present a number of exhibits from the South by manufacturers of finished products used in various phases of chemical industries, showing that this section is utilizing its materials for the manufacture of these important products.

The many exhibits that showed the development of machinery and supplies used in chemical industries were especially interesting, because they marked the continued progress which is being made by machinery and equipment manufacturers to meet the requirements of these new enterprises. Progress, of course, is continuously being made through research laboratories in developing new chemical products; the successful working out of these methods in the laboratories is but the first step, however, because the next big problems is to find equipment that will permit their manufacture in a commercial way. This means that the machinery producers have to measure up to the situation by designing special machinery and equipment that will fit the situation, and it is ever to the credit of these machinery manufacturers that they have invariably met the situation by turning out the equipment that is required.

The dye display section attracted the usual close attention on the part of visitors, because there were a greater number of exhibits this year than ever before, and they are showing a much wider range of colors, with evidences that the American dye-making industry is meeting every requirement as to quality in dye manufacture, even though they may not as yet be producing all of the colors required. Dye-making in America has meant the development of many thousands of chemists to successfully work out the problems involved, but this situation has been met, and with proper protection there is no question that this country will be able to build up a thoroughly equipped dye-making industry that will meet every requirement.

The displays at the exposition were such that every class of visitor was impressed with what America has accomplished. Not only were processes of dye manufacture shown clearly by diagrams and illustrations, but many of the dyed fabrics were displayed, some of these in attractive form through the use of stage effects in which manikins were used dressed in fabrics made of goods dyed with American products. No one visiting and studying the dye section could help but appreciate the fact that America had indeed accomplished great marvels in the building up of its own dye-making industry.

Another attractive feature of the exposition was the electric furnace section. Electro-metallurgy has grown remarkably in this country, and the advance which this industry is making in many directions was well brought out by the exhibits which contained photographs of installations made in all parts of the country. Many metals were shown illustrative of the possibilities of electro-metallurgical industries. Perhaps one of the greatest achievements in this country after the beginning of the European War was the development of American-made porcelain and glassware suitable for laboratory purposes. Many of these plants were started with but little knowledge of methods of manufacture, but by close study, persistency and experimentation the plants have been worked out to the point where porcelain and glass products are being made without a superior in any part of the world, and the exhibits of the products of these new industries attracted the favorable attention of the many visiting chemists.

A new feature of this year's exposition was the addition of two sections that are closely linked up with the efficient operation of plants. These were the material handling and the fuel economic sections. The former embraced exhibits of machinery and equipment used in conveying and handling materials from one department to another in various phases of plant operation. The

exhibits illustrated the great progress that has been made in the successful development of machinery to save man-power.

In the fuel economic section were exhibits of machinery and apparatus, furnaces, producers, stokers and other devices that indicated the progress being made for the economic utilization and the more efficient combustion of fuel.

The completeness of the exposition was apparent to the careful observer of the range of products shown; in fact, with the addition of the new sections it may be said to have been complete in showing to visitors practically every line of materials, products, machinery, equipment and supplies that are used in all classes of chemical and associated industries, all the way from the laboratory through all departments of manufacture and development to the handling and shipping of the finished products. The very latest ideas and improvements in each branch were shown, so that those engaged in any of these industries were able to learn by a study of the various exhibits the advancement that had been made during the past year in the improvement of processes or the development of machinery for plant operation.

During the exposition announcement was made that next year's chemical show would be held in the Eighth Coast Artillery Regiment, as the Grand Central Palace is to be changed into an office building. Applications were received for space for the 1921 exposition, and the fact that more than half of the space in the big armory was contracted for gave evidence of the favorable opinion which exhibitors have regarding the value of these annual chemical expositions.

During the exposition week a number of symposiums were held in the conference hall, these being devoted to the subjects of fuel economy, industrial management, materials handling, chemical engineering and ceramics. The program also provided for a series of motion pictures covering many of the great chemical industries of the country, as well as those showing the manufacture and operation of machinery and devices used in connection with the operation of chemical or associated plants.

A striking evidence of how closely the Advisory Committee of the exposition is watching the character of exhibits was shown by the action of the committee in requesting the Rhode Laboratory Supply Co. of New York city to remove its exhibit from the hall. Investigation by the Advisory Committee found that at this booth German-made filter paper was being offered for sale under the assumption that it was manufactured in the United States, and as the investigation showed that this company was exhibiting contrary to the rules of the show and in a portion of a booth occupied by another exhibitor, it was asked to withdraw its exhibit.

This incident caused the Advisory Committee to decide that in the future no goods or products except those made in America, which includes Canada, Mexico and the South American countries, can be exhibited at the chemical expositions unless special permission is given by the management. The object of this action is to thoroughly protect American chemical industries, and it was decided upon because the exposition has been developed under the wing of the American Chemical Society, and has for its sole purpose the fullest possible development and protection of the great chemical industries that have been developed in this country.

Mexican Oil Companies to Explore Huge Territory for New Petroleum Supplies.

Tampico, Mexico, September 14—[Special.]—An enormous scope of territory situated between Tampico and the Rio Grande is to be explored for petroleum by the Mexican Petroleum Co. and other big operating concerns that already possess extensive oil holdings in the region lying to the south of Tampico. It has long been known that petroleum and liquid asphalt seepages existed on the Rusias ranch of 2,000,000 acres, bordering the Soto la Marina River. Until recently attempts to lease this property for oil development purposes were unsuccessful. It is now stated that the Mexican Petroleum Co. has obtained a lease of the oil rights on 750,000 acres, and will begin an extensive well-drilling campaign as soon as the equipment can be shipped in and installed. If the theory that the trend of the oil pools is toward the north, it may mean that the producing territory will be brought much closer to the United States than at present.

The land which the Mexican Petroleum Co. has just leased runs to within about 150 miles of the lower Texas border. Should the tests in the new region prove successful, the opening of a new deep-

water port near the mouth of the Soto la Marina River probably would be brought about. In early times the town of Soto la Marina was one of the most important ports of Mexico. The river of that name is navigable for small boats for nearly 100 miles from its mouth. By dredging the bar where it empties into the Gulf it would be made possible for ocean-going steamships to enter and navigate the river to Soto la Marina, it is stated. At present there is no railroad outlet for the territory where it is proposed to carry on extensive oil explorations. The Mexican Government is considering the project, however, of constructing a line from Tampico to Matamoros, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. The route of this proposed road is through the heart of the prospective petroleum-producing region.

Natural Gas Production in West Virginia—Profit Derived from Gasoline Extraction.

Charleston, W. Va., September 9—[Special.]—According to statistics compiled by George B. Riddle, president of the West Virginia Natural Gas Association, and made public in his address delivered early in September at the annual convention of the association here, there was produced in West Virginia during the calendar year 1919 a total of 220,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas; the business consumption was 65,000,000,000 cubic feet and the domestic consumption 19,000,000,000 cubic feet, there being in the same period 130,780 domestic consumers.

It was declared by Mr. Riddle that no profit is derived on the gas sold to the ordinary consumer, but that gas-operating companies must look to the gasoline extracted from the gas and to oil for their profits. Because of that fact many gas-producing companies in West Virginia have installed and are installing plants for the production of gasoline.

Irrigation Canals and Ditches to Cost \$2,000,000.

Mission, Tex., September 24—[Special.]—In granting a permit to the United Irrigation Co. for the diverting of sufficient water of the Rio Grande to irrigate 12,000 acres of land near here, the State Board of Water Engineers stipulated that the canal and ditches shall be lined with concrete, so as to prevent waste of water by seepage. The company has accepted this requirement, and will construct one of the most modern systems of irrigation in the United States, it is asserted. The canals and ditches will cost about \$2,000,000. The land that is to be reclaimed is situated several miles from the proposed river intake.

Big Machinery Plant for New Orleans.

Special sugar and other machinery will be the product of a large manufacturing plant which Gilbert D. Von Phul will build at New Orleans. This enterprise will include a factory, machine shop and large warehouse on a 300-foot-square site. The plant buildings will be one-story structures, and their equipment of machinery will include several electric traveling cranes. At present Mr. Von Phul handles and assembles the character of machinery to be manufactured in the new plant.

About Anniston and Its Environment.

A finely prepared booklet of 40 pages concerning Anniston and Calhoun counties, Alabama, has been issued through the publicity committee of the Anniston Chamber of Commerce. It presents a multitude of accurate illustrations, many valuable statistics and much other interesting information. It is stated that all of the data was compiled in the current calendar year, and also that all of the photographs reproduced were taken for the booklet. The advantages of Anniston and its surroundings are convincingly related, and anyone contemplating a change of location for either personal comfort or business success will find the publication well worth reading.

A Fine Review of Mobile.

The eightieth annual Trade Review of the Mobile Register, dated September 1, 1920, is a fine publication, in five sections, totaling 160 pages, and presenting an impressive record of the industrial, commercial and financial business of the city, not to mention its other important features, including religious, educational, medical and social development. The Review is full of valuable and striking facts displaying the wonderful progress of Mobile, all of which are accompanied by bountiful illustrations.

Vital Necessity for Protective Tariff on Peanuts

BUSINESS CONSIDERATIONS OUTWEIGH POLITICS, AND BOTH DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES IN SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA DECLARE FOR PEANUT PROTECTION.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Norfolk, Va., September 25.

Rather an odd economic and political situation exists in the Second Congressional District of Virginia in connection with the present Congressional and Presidential campaign, since the situation puts the Democratic candidate for Congress from this district on a protective tariff platform in respect to protection for the peanut industry of the State of Virginia, thus aligning him with the Republican candidate, at least in that particular.

The Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second District of Virginia is J. T. Deal, who served in the late General Assembly of Virginia, and the Republican candidate is Menalcus Lankford, an attorney, who is seeking office for the first time.

The Second Congressional District of Virginia is formed of five counties. These are Norfolk county, in which the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth are situated; Princess Anne county, an agricultural county exclusively, as it has no manufacturing interests of consequence, no railroad, no factories of consequence, and no newspaper; Nansemond county, in which the city of Suffolk, headquarters of the peanut industry, is situated; Isle of Wight county, whose county-seat is Isle of Wight, although its leading city is Smithfield, the town from which come the famous Smithfield hams, and Southampton county, in which Franklin and Courtland are the leading cities.

This entire territory is commonly known as Tidewater Virginia, although Newport News, which is outside of the Second Congressional District, being on the northeastern side of Hampton Roads, 18 miles across the waters of the roads, should also be included in the Tidewater section of Virginia, and in so far as the peanut industry is concerned, Newport News is almost as vitally interested in the protection of that industry as the port of Norfolk, since the shipping interests of Newport News are second only to those of Norfolk on the Virginia coast.

Business Supersedes Sentiment.

Statements made by the two Congressional candidates in the Second District of Virginia regarding the extent of the peanut industry in this district have surprised people that have lived in Tidewater Virginia all their lives, few dreaming that the industry had reached such tremendous volume and vital importance.

The arguments of the Democratic candidate, J. T. Deal, in favor of a protective tariff on peanuts are necessarily practically the same as those advanced by his Republican opponent, Menalcus Lankford, for the simple reason that each candidate must argue from the standpoint of the same facts and the same existing situation.

But a rather unexpected effect has been produced because of the Democratic candidate standing for a protective tariff on peanuts, in that growers of other farm products are now asking why there shouldn't be a protective tariff on their particular products if there is to be such a tariff on peanuts, and thus the seeds of a protective tariff policy are being sown in Virginia, and throughout the South, for that matter, in such a manner as to indicate a rapidly changing sentiment among Democrats of this section regarding the established policy of the Republican party in respect to protection.

In other words, business is superseding sentiment.

Millions in Peanuts.

Regarding the value and extent of the peanut industry in the Second Congressional District of Virginia alone, to say nothing of other sections of the State and of other Southern States in which the growing of peanuts has rapidly assumed an important agricultural value, the statement is made by Mr. Lankford that the amount of money brought into this one district of Virginia through the peanut industry during the year 1919 was \$37,000,000.

"The question for this district to decide," says Mr. Lankford, "is whether it wants this \$37,000,000 kept in the district next

year, and during the years to come, or whether it wants that vast amount of money to be diverted to Japan, China and Spain.

"When we buy an axe in Germany," Mr. Lankford continued, "Germany has the money and we have the axe. But when we buy an axe in America, we have both the axe and the money. That is the tariff question in a nutshell.

"Thirty-seven million dollars brought into this district annually is distributed, directly or indirectly, to every individual in it. The farmer pays the merchant, the merchant pays the banker, and through this vast sum of money flowing into the district from the growing sale and distribution of peanuts, and the manufacture of products from the peanut, every man in every trade or profession derives a benefit.

"The great trouble is that, due to the unsatisfactory tax system under which we are living, each factor through whose hands any article or commodity passes adds to his profits a liberal margin to cover his uncertain amount of taxes, and when the article or commodity reaches the consumer he is compelled to pay possibly half a dozen different margins over and above the real tax and the reasonable profit of the various parties through whose hands the article or commodity passes.

"I have traced one article on which 50 cents was added to it to cover the increased cost of freight transportation where the actual increase in the freight on that article was exactly one cent.

"And the consumer therefore paid 49 cents too much freight.

"Every smoker knows that every time a tax of two cents is put on cigarettes the price is raised five cents.

"The farmers of the Second Congressional District, the farmers in the counties of Norfolk, Nansemond, Southampton, Princess Anne and Isle of Wight, are now asking how in the name of reason they can continue to raise peanuts when Japan, China and Spain can sell peanuts in the United States for from four to five cents per pound cheaper than these same farmers can raise them in the five counties mentioned.

"Japan and China pay from 10 to 12 cents a day for labor on the farms, and they have a 12-hour day, but the farmers in Tidewater Virginia pay from \$2 to \$3 a day for labor on an eight-hour basis. There's the difference and the difficulty."

Heavy Importations.

Both Mr. Deal and Mr. Lankford agree that a protective tariff on peanuts is the vital issue in this particular political campaign in the Second Congressional District, even the League of Nations issue being submerged in the economic issue that touches the pockets of the people.

The situation has been brought to an acute stage through the enormously increased importations of peanuts during the past year. Previous to the war they were not so heavy as to arouse concern among the growers or among the manufacturers of peanut by-products, but since the close of the war, and particularly since the first of the present year, the importations of peanuts from China and Japan to the Pacific coast and from Spain to the Atlantic coast have practically equaled the American product.

The result is a decline in the price of home-grown peanuts to a profitless figure for either the American grower or for the manufacturer who has invested heavily in the business of turning out the by-products of the once despised "goobers."

To Manufacture Price Cotton-Picking Machine.

Wichita Falls, Tex., September 25—[Special.]—A contract has been made by Theodore H. Price with the Wichita Motors Co. of this city for the manufacture of the Price cotton-picking machine. After a recent demonstration, J. A. Kemp, Wichita Falls banker, announced that he would form a company to purchase one of the machines.

Texas School Teachers Find Cotton Picking More Profitable Than Instructing Children.

Austin, Tex., September 18—[Special.]—Many cotton pickers in Texas are making \$10 to \$15 a day, or at the rate of \$60 to \$75 a week. A cotton picker receives on an average as much for one week's labor as many school teachers are paid for a month's instruction work. The average salary of teachers in Texas last year was \$682.66. Rural teachers averaged \$516.90, while urban teachers averaged \$875.22, according to figures compiled by the Department of Education. With the scholastic apportionment increased from the \$8.50 per capita of last year to \$14.50 per capita this year, considerable more money will be available to apply to teachers' salaries.

There is a big shortage of both cotton pickers and school teachers in Texas. As a result of the scarcity of cotton pickers the price of picking has advanced from 75 cents per 100 pounds to \$1.50 and \$2 per 100 pounds. In some localities of West Texas, where labor is at a big premium, as high as \$3 per 100 pounds is offered. When the fact is considered that even children of 12 to 15 years old can pick 200 to 300 pounds a day, while men and women who are expert at the business can average 400 to 500 pounds a day, the profitability of the labor may be realized. Many instances are known of Mexican families making a total of \$50 to \$60 a day picking cotton. The same is true of many negro families. Two white men applied for jobs on the farm of Clay McLaurin, near O'Donnell, Tex., last fall. They were set to work picking what is known as "bollie" cotton, and in two days had made \$86, or \$43 each.

"We want a higher rate of pay," they told Mr. McLaurin at the end of the second day.

"I will not pay it," they were informed.

The two men quit work.

Never in the history of Texas was the farm labor element as prosperous as now; never before were they as arrogant and independent in their attitude toward their employers. Orders for automobiles have been placed by many cotton pickers since the present season opened. The more economical of them are placing their earnings in banks. Mexicans who may have entered Texas only a few weeks ago with perhaps not a centavo to their name are now literally rolling in wealth. They have discarded their sandals for high-price American shoes, their cotton trousers and big conical sombreros have gone into the discard, and up-to-date apparel and headgear now clothe them. The women no longer wear serapes over their heads; instead of the typical Mexican shawl they wear the latest millinery creation. It takes only a few weeks of cotton picking to bring about this transformation.

But to return to the subject of shortage of school teachers, it is asserted that one reason for this scarcity is that thousands of former teachers have deserted the schoolrooms for the cotton fields because of the better remuneration cotton picking offers them. More than 30,000 teachers will be needed in Texas public schools during the coming terms, according to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the teacher situation is no better than it was last year, when 2000 schools closed because of lack of teachers.

Reports to the State Department of Education show that while city schools are fairly well supplied with teachers, the trustees of rural schools are having considerable difficulty in finding the instructors needed.

Statistics for last year show that 29,000 teachers were employed in Texas public schools, 2000 schools were closed for lack of teachers, 50,000 children were deprived of school facilities, and, according to the State superintendent, 400,000 children were taught by teachers with no more than eighth-grade preparation.

In 1915 there were 7777 male teachers in Texas, while last year, despite the increased number of teachers—a third more than in 1915—there were only 5229 male teachers in the State's public schools, or about 17 per cent of the total number in the State.

In a recent literacy survey by the Russell Sage Foundation Texas ranked thirty-fifth among the States of the Union. A letter from this organization to the Texas Superintendent of Public Instruction said that the two principal facts upon which the low rating in education was based were the small average number of days of attendance at school by Texas children and the low salaries paid to public school teachers of Texas.

Miss Annie Webb Blanton, State Superintendent, estimated

that one-fifth of the children attend good full-term city schools, one-fifth attend fair small-town schools, and that three-fifths go to poor short-term rural schools. She added that the State gives the same support per capita to rural schools as it does to city schools and that the difference lies in local support, Texas ranking thirty-fourth among the States in this respect.

Reports from State colleges and normals are that few of their graduates are entering the teaching profession. Under such conditions as these it is not surprising that thousands of former school teachers have found it necessary to pick cotton in order to make a decent living, it is explained.

A Shreveport Concern Which Has the Courage to Fight a Union Threatened Boycott.

The W. K. Henderson Iron Works & Supply Co. of Shreveport, La., has been making a strong fight in that city against the aggression and domination of the labor unions, and against a threatened boycott of the company. Full-page advertisements stating their position have appeared from time to time in the local papers. One of the most recent statements is addressed "To Our Customers and Those Who Have Not Been Our Customers Outside the City of Shreveport." It is well worthy of the thoughtful consideration of business men and labor union men also in Shreveport and elsewhere. It reads as follows:

"We have spent in the city of Shreveport a thousand dollars or more for every dollar we have ever made out of our local Shreveport trade.

"We have paid out this money in wages, the highest current for fair work, and in creating here a large taxable property, on which we pay taxes to the city of Shreveport.

"A boycott is threatened in the city of Shreveport against the W. K. Henderson Iron Works & Supply Co. by unionism because we refuse to surrender the control of our business to the dictation and destruction of unionism. This boycott is planned to paralyze not only our foundry and machine shops, but to put us out of business through union labor refusing to work any sort of material bought from us.

"For instance, the union carpenter says he will refuse to drive a nail sold by us, but says nothing about driving a nail manufactured in an open shop, governed by the same fair principles as govern us, so long as we do not happen to sell the nail to the ultimate consumer.

"We are controlling our own business, and are not asking unionism to stand good for us. Neither are we ever going to permit unionism to usurp control of our business.

"We want the business of those who are yet free; those who are not the bondmen and slaves of unionism. We want the business of those red-blooded Americans who resent the tyrannical dictation of those destroyers of industry who, under the banner of unionism, are trying to destroy where they cannot control.

"Unionism is a good thing for a bad workman, but a bad thing for a good workman. Our shops are running, and we are doing work entrusted to us in a workman-like manner. We are paying the highest wages, and working conditions in our shops are as good as the best and better than most.

"Shreveport is so union-ridden that it is likely a boycott of our goods by unionism will affect some of those who do not yet visualize the red fact that while we are the target today, they will be the target tomorrow, or whenever unionism feels itself strong enough to dominate, dictate and destroy.

"Think this over. We want the business of those who resent this attempted boycott and terrorism of unionism. If Shreveport is afraid to be free, there are yet spots where freedom lives and there are free men. It is to those we are addressing ourselves."

The Cotton Movement.

In his report of September 24, 1920, Col. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, shows that the amount of cotton brought into sight during 55 days of the season was 849,316 bales, an increase over the same period last year of 51,636 bales. The exports were 345,163 bales, a decrease of 331,050 bales. The takings by Northern spinners were 106,968 bales, a decrease of 136,317 bales; by Southern spinners, 350,405 bales, an increase of 1500 bales.

The Road to Agricultural Prosperity in the South

REMARKABLE CREAMERY, EGG AND POULTRY OPERATIONS IN HICKORY, N. C., POINT THE WAY FOR OTHER COMMUNITIES.

By COL. FRED A. OLDS.

Hickory, N. C., September 27.

This story is written from Hickory, the county-seat of Catawba, the most highly developed and co-operated county in all North Carolina. Hickory is full of varied industries, about 50 in number, and one of these, the Piedmont Wagon Co., is the largest of its kind in the South, with an annual output of 15,000 wagons.

The Catawba Creamery Co. has its plant in Hickory, and over the door are the words "The Largest Creamery in the South." It is a fine example to set before the whole country, for it has several branches or departments, and did a business this year of \$700,000, that for the month of August alone being \$71,000. It expects at least a million-dollar business in 1921. It handles cream, butter, eggs, cheese, poultry and flavorings. It has 400 stockholders who are farmers in the county, and 30 men in the town of Hickory. Both county and town are admirably organized, and both furnish an inspiring example of co-operation. This creamery company began life in 1911, when it was established by Walter J. Shuford and others, and now has 2000 farmer patrons. Everything it sells carries the trade-mark "The Catawba Gem," and the output is guaranteed by every stockholder to be what it claims to be.

The annual output of butter is 600,000 pounds. There are 40 routes in the county, each from 8 to 30 miles in length, with trucks or wagons operating. These bring in daily 600 gallons of cream. The butter put up is of the commercial type, and also what is known as sweet butter, from pasteurized cream, for the ice-cream trade. Of ice cream, 1000 gallons a day are turned out in the main season and sold in a radius of 100 miles.

The eggs are brought in by the trucks, averaging 300 dozen a day in September, the leanest month in the year, and 1400 dozen a day in April, the fattest month. All are tested and graded, and they are shipped everywhere. They are gathered twice daily and sent to Hickory with great promptness. Six carloads were sent in one shipment, 54,000 dozen, to Norfolk for the United States Navy. As to poultry, an average of 1000 pounds a day is brought in alive,

graded, fed for 12 days, then dressed and marketed to the fine trade. The coops have space for 10,000 fowls, and a solid car has been shipped to New York.

The plant handles cheese made at 11 factories in Watauga county, taking 100,000 pounds at a time, North Carolina having the only commercial cheese factory south of Pennsylvania. The product is equal to the best made in this country and to English Cheddar.

A new line is the packing of fruit and berries with sugar for the ice-cream trade. Last spring the plant bought strawberries for which it paid the farmers in Catawba \$25,000, and these are shipped in 50-gallon barrels and in tins of all sizes. Cherries were picked in the high mountain counties of Alleghany and Watauga, where the black-heart is native, seeded and put up with a little sugar, thus utilizing what has always been a waste product. Soft peaches were bought in Catawba, seeded, peeled and similarly put up, and so were blackberries.

Next year the company will begin regular packing and special home-curing of hams, bacon and sausage for the finest trade. It sent trucks from Hickory to Watauga county last November, and there Mr. Shuford bought 5000 turkeys, which were killed, dressed, packed and shipped back by his trained crew, and made ready for the Thanksgiving and Christmas trade. This year twice as many will be handled in the same way.

There is a large association of Catawba farmers which has formed and operated with great success a company to ship sweet potatoes, the "Nancy Hall" being chosen as the best, and this is widely known. Last season it shipped 50 carloads to Boston, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

The cowpea trade, which is large, much of the product being shipped to the Middle West, is handled by the Hickory Seed Co., who buy from the farmers of the county. The same company also collects and sells natural peach seed for the nursery trade.

Dairying a Major Industry of Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., September 18—[Special.]—That the next few years will see remarkable changes in the agricultural development of the State through dairying, already one of the major industries of the Commonwealth, is the prediction of the industrial and agricultural development staff of the Illinois Central Railroad, which is conducting systematically through advertising and personal letters to Mississippi farmers a dairying propaganda.

In one of their recent messages the Illinois Central agents point out that Mississippi is admirably suited to dairying because of the climate, the soil, the rainfall and the natural grasses. "The mild climate is one of the chief of these," say the agents. Cattle graze the Mississippi hills and lowlands from 9 to 12 months in the year. Expensive outlays for warm places of shelter are thus not necessary. A wonderful variety of natural grasses suitable for grazing is found in the State.

"The soil and abundant rainfall contribute to making the feeding problem easy to solve. Dairy farmers in States less fortunate have spent millions of dollars to produce these natural conditions. Each year marks a new step in the dairy industry in Mississippi. In 1915 the State ranked twenty-fifth in the number of milch cows owned on its farms, with a total of 434,000. In 1919 it was sixteenth, with 541,000. Do you know of any reason why it should not be first? There is none. But with this gain the dairying industry has not kept pace with the growth in population and the increased per capita consumption of dairy products in the United States. The Department of Agriculture reports that while there are 26 milch cows for each 100 persons in the United States in 1920, that number had fallen to 23 in 1900 and 22 in 1910. This means one thing: A market that will never be flooded; a demand that will never be satisfied. The dairy cow today is worth millions of dollars to the State of Mississippi. She is going to be worth many, many millions more."

Splendid Success of Pure-Bred Hog Farm.

Union, S. C., September 20—[Special.]—Sardis Farm, Inc., Union county's big pure-bred Duroc hog farm, will increase its capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000, in order to be in better position to handle its extensive and rapidly growing business.

Among the proposed enlargements and betterments is the acquisition of one of the well-known herds of Durocs, of the best blood lines in the South. The owner of the herd will become associated with the farm in a position that it is believed will be very valuable to the interest of the concern and to the pure hog-breeding industries of the South.

Sardis Farm was organized as an incorporated concern last October. In March of this year a sale of over \$8000 worth of registered Durocs was held. In July there was another sale, when a total of over \$11,000 worth were sold, and this month there was another sale, when the total was over \$8000, the purchasers representing breeders from 14 States and as far away as Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and Virginia. In addition to these public sales, there are a large number of private sales, as Sardis Farm is now becoming recognized as the breeders and producers of Durocs, the best blood lines in America, and breeders come almost daily to make their individual selections. It is because of this growing feature of the business that the stockholders voted an increasing capital in order that the farm might keep a larger herd, although there are now over 300 pedigreed hogs on the farm, and in this way every buyer gets just what he wants.

The officers of the Sardis Farm, Inc., are: President, Mr. F. J. Parham, who is one of the best-known Duroc breeders in the South; vice-president, Mr. L. M. Jordan, vice-president of the Merchants and Planters' National Bank, and who has extensive farming interests; secretary, Dr. J. W. Buchanan, former assistant State Veterinarian of South Carolina, and now secretary of

the Union Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture; treasurer, Mr. C. C. Sanders, president of the Bank of Union.

The farm has a very complete and modern plant which not only insures its large herd receiving best of care, and therefore being a fine type of Duroc, but it is a fine object-lesson and demonstration to other breeders who contemplate going into the hog-breeding industry.

Oklahoma Men Aiding in Cuban Development.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—A \$50,000,000 project for the construction of a new harbor, installation of a great sugar refinery and the establishment of an industrial center, with its attendant terminal facilities, is under way in Cuba, according to E. M. Dillon, Oklahoma City resident, who is home for a few weeks. The Mendoza Company, chief financial institution of the island, in which in recent years Mr. Dillon has become a partner, has loaned \$200,000 for dredging and other preliminary work, which already is under way.

The project is undertaken by the Terminal Dock & Warehouse Co., a new organization, incorporated for \$50,000,000, which recently took over the real estate and concessions of the Ray Shore Company and the Havana Dredge Co., lying back of the bay that skirts the city of Havana. It was inspired by the rapid growth of the island and the increasing congestion in Havana harbor.

"What may be termed an invasion of Cuba is well under way," says Mr. Dillon. "The possibilities of industry never were so attractive. The island is rich in resources, and American capital, since the war, has determined to exploit it. The new harbor site, about five miles out of Havana and over the bay, is ideally located. Already smaller bottoms may anchor there, but much dredging is necessary to make it equal to all shipping demands."

Steel oil tanks are being erected at many places in Cuba by the Sinclair Oil Corporation, which gets its crude oil from Mexico, Mr. Dillon says, and the corporation has an office and a big corps of employes in Havana. The only crude oil refinery on the island is owned by the West Oil & Refining Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky, which manufactures enough products to supply the demands of the West Indies. This company is reported to have \$7,000,000 of assets accumulated; yet its capital stock is only \$300,000. Its oil buying is done by the West Indian Oil Co., also a Standard subsidiary of Kentucky.

"Oil men, I think, have given up hopes of discovering oil in paying quantities in Cuba," Mr. Dillon said. "Test wells have been drilled in several sections of the island, but without results. The deepest of these was drilled to 1300 feet.

"Havana, however, has had many of the thrills of oil excitement. Wealth has accumulated so rapidly there within a few years that it has been attractive to stock speculators. Among salesmen we have had there recently was Capt. Leonard Wood, son of the former military Governor of Cuba, who is an official of the Craven Oil & Refining Co. that is operating in the Texas fields."

Mr. Dillon has been in Havana for seven years. Prior to that, for over a dozen years, he was in Mexico, Central America and South America, representing, at different times, railroad and oil companies. He lived for a time in the City of Mexico. He came to Oklahoma 20 years ago as an employe of the Rock Island Railway Co. and had considerable to do with construction of the Enid and Anadarko line shortly after the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche Indian country. He was an expert accountant. To this accomplishment he added a speaking knowledge of Spanish, and at the age of 24 was sent into South America by a railroad concern on a salary of \$7500 a year.

Later he established a New York office, and out of that was called to Havana seven years ago to audit the accounts of the Mendoza Company, which was established there in 1790. Mr. Dillon revolutionized the accounting system of the several departments of the business, including banking, and installed modern methods, something which had not before been undertaken. While Mendoza & Company, in a century, had developed into the chief financial institution of the West Indies and become the only institution of the islands with a New York Stock Exchange membership, its directorate had little departed from the crude financial methods of old Spain. Mr. Dillon Americanized the firm, and

when the job was complete the directors made him such an attractive offer to remain that he gave up his New York office and accepted. In recent years he has become a member of the firm.

Two other Oklahomans have made rapid advancement in Havana, Mr. Dillon says. J. H. Durrell, formerly employed in banks in Enid and Oklahoma City, is head of the foreign department of the National City Bank of New York. Charles Lewis, formerly in the clerical department of the Rock Island shops at Horton, Kansas, and later a bank clerk in Enid and Oklahoma City, is cashier of the National Bank of Cuba.

"The American population of the island is now about 7000," says Mr. Dillon, "and it is increasing rapidly because of the call of industry." The courtly manners of old Spain, including all the old conventions, are adhered to by the present generation in Cuba, Mr. Dillon says.

Tannery for Shark and Porpoise Hides.

One thousand shark and porpoise hides will be the daily capacity of a tannery which the Lybeck Ocean Harvester Co. intends to build at Lybeck, near Jacksonville, Fla. This plant will handle fish skins, which the company will gather with its ocean harvester, to be launched within three months. The harvester is an oblong-shaped boat of three decks, with scoop extending in front about one-fourth the length of the vessel. Cruising at five to six miles an hour, the scoop will gather large quantities of fish and other sea products, which will be conveyed by power equipment to departments for butchering, skinning, curing and otherwise handling. On the ship there will be machinery for assorting the various products as they come aboard, rendering oil from sharks' livers, skinning leather-producing fish and packing edible fish by automatic freezing. The harvester ship is 107 feet long by 50-foot beam, with scoop extending 35 feet ahead and stern booms extending 35 to 40 feet for handling tenders. The fish scrap will be utilized for manufacturing fertilizer.

The Lybeck Ocean Harvester Co. was organized in New York by N. A. Lybeck, who has located at Jacksonville as president and manager of the enterprise. It has purchased 2000 acres of land, which are being improved and developed for an industrial city in connection with the company's fishing activities, the new town being known as Lybeck. Plans are now being prepared for the construction of a shell road to connect Lybeck with the beach boulevard extending to Jacksonville. Future plans of the management contemplate the construction of big harvesters capable of weathering any storm, these ships to be outfitted for six-month cruises and to return to harbor only when all available storage space has been filled. Immediate plans include only the small type of harvesters for off-shore fishing. President Lybeck is quoted as follows:

"The hide leather buyers are paying \$50 to \$200 for sharks. The hide makes the best and toughest leather known and is in great demand. Likewise, the hide of the porpoise and certain members of the ray family is very valuable in the leather industry.

"Every particle of the fish is worth money. The blood of sharks is concentrated to make glue, and even the fins of certain species bring from 40 cents to \$1 a pound. From the stomachs of sharks comes an unusually high grade of leather very similar to buckskin, soft, pliable and tough beyond imagination."

Increasing Its West Virginia Branch Works.

Referring to reports of plans for increasing his company's manufacturing plants, Frank A. Bond, general manager of the United States Chain & Forging Co., Pittsburgh, writes to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

"We are discontinuing the manufacture of certain lines at our McKees Rocks (Pa.) Pittsburgh district plant and are transferring certain equipment to our Huntington (W. Va.) and Marietta (O.) plants. This additional equipment, which will be installed at these points in our present factory buildings, will approximately double the capacity of these two plants and more than make up the loss in production at our Pittsburgh plant. This move was brought about owing to the unsatisfactory labor conditions in the Pittsburgh district and the high cost of fuel." 4

Socialism vs. Civilization

By COURTENAY DE KALB.

The above caption is the title of a book* just issued by Scribners. It is notable, in the first place, because it was written by a Russian, and then because it expresses the anxious thought in minds of thousands of patriots who believe, not only in our civilization, but in Christain civilization, as broadened and enriched and glorified in America. There is an American civilization, just as there is a French civilization, a Spanish, an Italian, an English civilization. They are all phases of one great Christian civilization, but they are not identical in their effects upon the human mind, nor even upon the human heart.

It is fortunate that these differences exist, because they demonstrate that the Christian civilization is vital, is growing, is not declining beyond the summit of development, as some would have us believe. The moment Christian civilization should become internationalized, so that it was expressed by a single type, then the criticism of the skeptics would have to be accepted; the fact of degeneration, of being moribund, would have to be admitted. This will be perfectly clear to any biologist, without further argument. If it were otherwise, it would represent a divergence from the biologic law that has ruled down the ages. A fundamental weakness in much of the preaching of our age, both social and religious, which urges upon mankind what has come to be called "internationalism," is that it would mark the beginning of the end of our special civilization if it could be put into effect. Universality of type means cessation of a tendency to variation, which is the sure biologic symptom that the climax has been reached, that henceforth the course of existence is straight down-hill toward decay and extinction.

A course of study in historical biology would be of immense advantage to teachers and preachers who are attempting to instruct the public in classroom, pulpit, rostrum and press concerning the problems of human development. So few seem to appreciate that humanity, withal that it is endowed with freedom of the will, is limited by a physical being that is subject to law, and that its development is also controlled, as is all life, by immutable laws.

Fortunately for mankind, we enjoy the advantages of variation, of the development of national types, which means, in certain directions at least, advancement and improvement. The United States early developed a perfectly characteristic civilization that was utterly different from its British prototype. It produced a stronger, a more self-reliant type of man, a man more given to philosophic thought in the midst of the practical affairs of life, an ingenious kind of mind, deeply religious, and filled with a keen sense of humor that induced a spirit of geniality and good-nature in the race. By reason of our overflowing kindness of heart, we took no alarm at the inrush of the lower types from Europe. We sympathized with them because we were kind, because we were religious and disposed to apply the Christian doctrine of love in our daily lives. We took them in, taught them, tried to lift them up and make them inheritors of the blessings of our own rich civilization.

Now, these hordes have turned upon us, threatening us with bombs, telling the mob that the factories, the lands, the homes, the articles of taste that mark the refinement and culture of our people, belong not to those who have toiled and struggled to gain them, but to the mob, to that great foreign horde that has invaded us and that would, if it could, drag us down to its own low level. This is "internationalism"; this is the thing that some of our people, misled by visions of an idealism that they have never analyzed, would have us linked with through political solidarity with nations overseas that are being corrupted and overwhelmed by the Socialists.

Boris Brasol, the author of the volume referred to above, says that "the average citizen is scarcely familiar with the teachings of the various socialistic factions; but it is vitally important that the average citizen should know exactly what poison is being, day by day, instilled into the brains of laboring men all through the United States." He tells the truth; we are an easy-going people in some ways, despite the fact that we are such hard drivers in our daily work. Our people, the real bone and sinew of the

country, that sturdy middle-class, which in Europe they call the "bourgeoisie," who constitute today about 75 per cent of our entire population—tradesmen, manufacturers, clerks, farmers—do not read books upon socialism. It is doubtful whether a half of one per cent of them have ever read the book on "Capital," by Karl Marx, which has turned loose, by its incendiaryism and false doctrine, this scourge of communism, socialism, bolshevism, anarchism, which threatens to destroy the world.

We read nice, polite articles about socialism in the magazines, but the real red books that reek with incitement to blood and murder and loot, these we deem not fit for us to read; in fact, most of us would feel ashamed to be seen with such stuff in our hands! But these are the books that the foreign invaders who fill our factories are reading! Those are the books that the hordes who threaten to freeze you by not working your coal mines read; that is the kind of literature that is being devoured by your metal workers, your bricklayers, your carpenters, your truckmen. How can you know what is in their minds unless you read them too?

Moreover, they are studying political economy, not as it was taught by John Stuart Mill, nor as it is taught by Professor Seligman; but they read political economy nevertheless, and are familiar with the theories recognized by the masters of the science, while "the average man," merchant, manufacturer, farmer, is as a child when he meets them in debate because he is unprepared. These foreign invaders and foreign-influenced workers of our own race have become specialists in the rudiments, in the essential substructure, of the cognate sciences of economics and sociology; but the "average man," with the kindly, rational instincts of a conservator of the good old Americanism in his soul, could not pass an examination on the elementary principles of these subjects. It is time that we studied these things, that we learned them as taught by the masters, and then that we penetrated the distorted application of these principles as set forth in the Red literature of the day.

There are only two ways to combat the red menace—by the intellect and by force of arms. We must know more than the Bolshevik on his pet subjects, and we must counteract the effect of his false doctrine by disseminating the truth in propaganda of our own.

This is what Boris Brasol proposes as one of the most effective means of saving ourselves from the destruction that the anti-Christian Socialists would bring upon us. The Red Terror has been the outgrowth of propaganda, but it has been going on ceaselessly, remorselessly, for 50 years! For 50 years or nearly 50 years we have laughed at it, scoffed at it, refused to recognize it as something that threatened us and our wives and our children.

How many men know that even Karl Marx taught the principles of legalized community of women? These modern Socialists are all Marxians, and this is the threat they hold over your loved ones. That was what they decreed in Russia as soon as the country was sovietized; and yet there are men and women, even in free America, fooled and duped by the lies of this pernicious and universal propaganda who apologize for Russia! Even our Administration at Washington, urging us into an experiment in political internationalism, was the first to throw down the commercial barriers and encourage the Red rule of Lenin and Trotsky by removing the trade embargo! These things are hard for lovers of their country to understand.

It might be said that the most useful thing for a man, stirred to do his duty as a citizen by making an examination of the evil machinations of the destructive socialistic agencies of the day, would be to read the socialistic literature first. By all means everyone should read Karl Marx's "Capital," for that is the foundation of the entire campaign that is driving the world to the verge of ruin. It was bad enough to have Russia—a country that has always seemed insane when judged by Western standards—turn over to the wild-eyed minority, but it is even more significant and more dangerous to have the Italian metallurgists communize the factories, with Giolitti weakly consenting, because that shows how strong a foothold Marxianism has gained in one of the most highly civilized Christian States of the world. It also shows how

*Socialism vs. Civilization. By Boris Brasol; pp. xxiv, 289; Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1920.

the minority, by spirit, by clamor, by persistently pushing into high places men who are either tainted with their own false doctrines or frightened by the noise of the agitators, can impose their principles upon the majority. The majority of the Italians, including the farmers, are what are known as bourgeoisie, conservatives, opposed to communism. If the question of communism were to be submitted to a vote of all the people in Italy today, the noisy and momentarily triumphant disciples of Karl Marx would be politically overwhelmed.

For that matter, the same result would follow a plebiscite at this moment in Russia if everybody could vote freely in secret. Although the three to four million active Bolsheviks have murdered practically all the middle-class "bourgeoisie," since these were unorganized and inadequately armed for self-protection, the 140,000,000 peasant farmers have not been destroyed because they could not be, and they have persistently resisted every allurements to become sovietized. In the beginning there were rural disorders, while the peasants, inflamed by Lenine, were dispossessing the large landowners of their estates; but having secured the land, they have stood fast in defense of their proprietary rights, not only over the land itself, but over the products from its tillage. The peasant in Russia, a staunch individualist, the chief cause of the waning power of Lenine, is the hope of her future when there shall be a return to reason in that afflicted country.

Boris Brasol, in his "Socialism vs. Civilization," gives an interesting table of the percentages of the rural population in a number of countries, which shows at a glance where exist the preponderant sane individualists who may be counted upon to resist the Marxian madness if they are properly instructed and organized. This is one of the most needed forms of propaganda at this moment. From this table we see that the land-owning rural population in the United States is 53.7 per cent of the total; of France, 57.9 per cent; of Denmark, 59.7 per cent. These are safe countries, or at least they are capable of being made safe. On the other hand, he shows that England, which has leaned so dangerously toward Red radicalism of late, has a rural population of only 21.9 per cent.

It is evident, therefore, that with 53.7 per cent of our population consisting of rural-landed proprietors, and with the enormous proportion of home-owning conservatives in the cities, and with the great numbers of sturdy, honest, patriotic American laborers who merely need protection against the unscrupulous, violent, Red agitators to enable them to stand firm against the oppression of the foreign Bolshevik, there exists in America an overwhelming proportion of the people who are antagonistic to this modern Marxian madness. As Boris Brasol says, it is a question of propaganda, of widespread diffusion of sound economic, social, and religious teaching.

To combat the Socialist one must read the Red literature. It would indicate an awakening to a proper sense of civic responsibility if these socialistic books and pamphlets were seen in our clubs, in our public reading-rooms, and were made available in our book stores and news stands. Along with these must be the literature that teaches the truth, that teaches how to build a pure and honest and efficient government, that points the way to conserving the independence of man and the inviolability of the home.

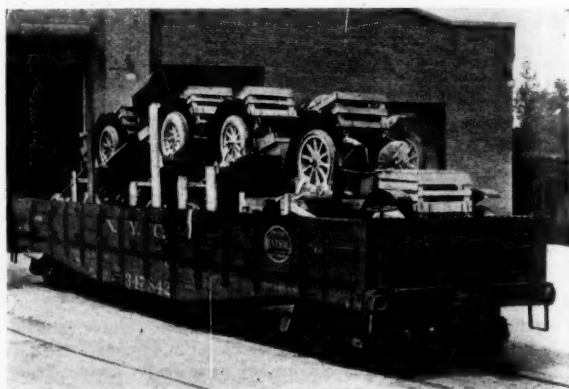
Among these the book of Boris Brasol must be ranked as useful in the extreme. It tells what socialism really is; it serves as a guide to the literature that every inquirer should read. We might take issue with Mr. Brasol on his definitions of capital and civilization, but since definitions of capital particularly have mostly been wrong, both those of the Socialists and those of the scientific writers on economics, it would be unfair discrimination to single him out for special criticism.

It is peculiarly interesting to have so virile a defense of our social system from the pen of a Russian. We have so long expected only the Red flag and a bomb from that land of anarchy that it is refreshing to have one of his race come with a vivid message of the horrors that it is our duty to avert. He tells us what he thinks we should do for our self-protection, and all that he urges is worth doing. He might have gone further, and every reader will develop additional ideas of his own. Certain it is that we will make little progress toward these big, broad, constructive measures that are needed for safeguarding our country and our firesides unless we do much more serious and stimulating reading than the chance dispatches and "feature articles" in the daily newspapers. We must read such books as "Socialism vs.

Civilization," and face the ugly reality of the demon we have to fight by reading also the Red propaganda in the undiluted original, and we must talk about it to our fellows and not let the simple-minded parlor Bolsheviks hold the center of the floor; and finally, we must organize and prepare! The thing we have to do is to save America.

Truck Makers Conserve on Car Space.

In line with the campaign to increase the loading efficiency of railroad cars, the accompanying illustration is interesting. It shows five motor-truck chassis being loaded for shipment on one



FIVE MOTOR-TRUCK CHASSIS ON ONE CAR.

car at the factory of the White Company, Cleveland, O. By analyzing its loading problem and utilizing an ingenious method of nesting the chassis, the company was able to get sufficient trucks on a car to make them carry twice their former load.

Stamsocott Company's Hopewell Paper Pulp Mill.

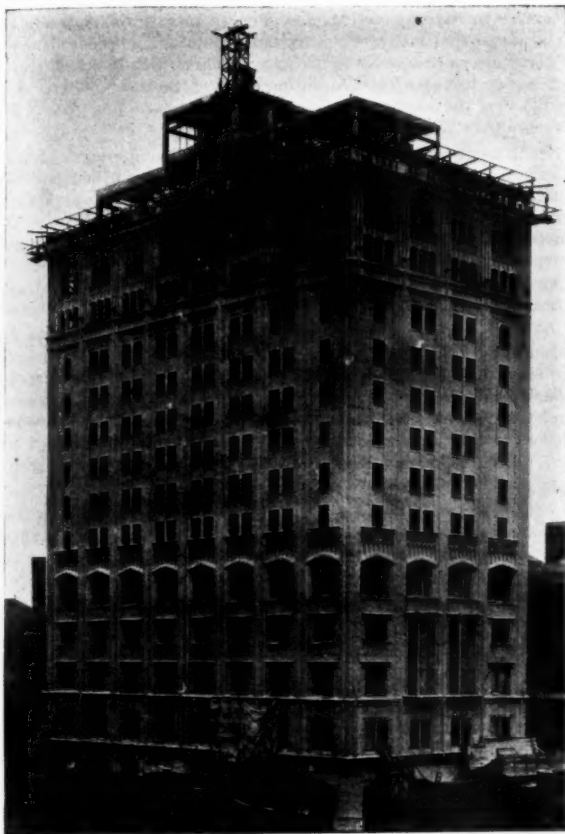
Paper pulp production has begun at the plant of the Stamsocott Company, Hopewell, Va., the daily output being 50 tons of finished pulp, which is expected to be increased soon to 100 tons. The company has two digester building units, and one of these is in operation, from 500 to 600 men to be employed when the two digesters are operating. At present the company is employing 300 men. Plans of the Stamsocott Company were announced several months ago, including reference to a process developed for manufacturing paper pulp from second-grade cotton and cotton-bulb fiber, the raw material to be principally the refuse of cottonseed-oil mills of the Southeast. The experimental plant includes a 100-acre site with three large buildings, and a number of additional structures are to be erected, probably 40 in all, including three large digester buildings and 10,000 horse-power boiler plant. It was organized by the American Cotton Oil Co., the Southern Cotton Oil Co. and the East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co., with J. W. Stull of Hopewell as president and general manager. George W. Haskell, chief engineer of the Southern Cotton Oil Co., Savannah, Ga., is chief engineer; K. B. Lamb of the American Cotton Oil Co. is vice-president, and F. L. Palmer of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. is secretary-treasurer, both of New York.

Cottonseed at Present Prices Suggested as Available for Fertilizer.

Laredo, Tex., September 27—[Special.]—That cottonseed has commercial possibilities as a fertilizer at the present low price for which it is selling is the expressed belief of Fred Malley, county agricultural agent. In co-operation with the Texas State chemist, a formula for composting cottonseed with moisture and acid phosphate has been worked out. The composted cottonseed and acid phosphate is particularly recommended to the Bermuda onion growers of Texas.

\$1,400,000 Building for Kansas City Club.

The Kansas City Club is erecting a building to cost about \$1,400,000, construction having reached the thirteenth story on the exterior.



NEW HOME OF KANSAS CITY CLUB, KANSAS CITY, MO.

This building, illustrated herewith, is 75x142 feet, and will contain 13 floors and roof garden. It is of steel, concrete, brick and terra-cotta construction, and will be fireproof throughout.

Plans and specifications were prepared by Smith, Rea & Lovitt.

and the general contract awarded to the J. R. Vansant Construction Co., both of Kansas City.

The Kansas City Structural Steel Co. was awarded the contract for the steel frame.

Modern Redrying Plant Placed in Operation.

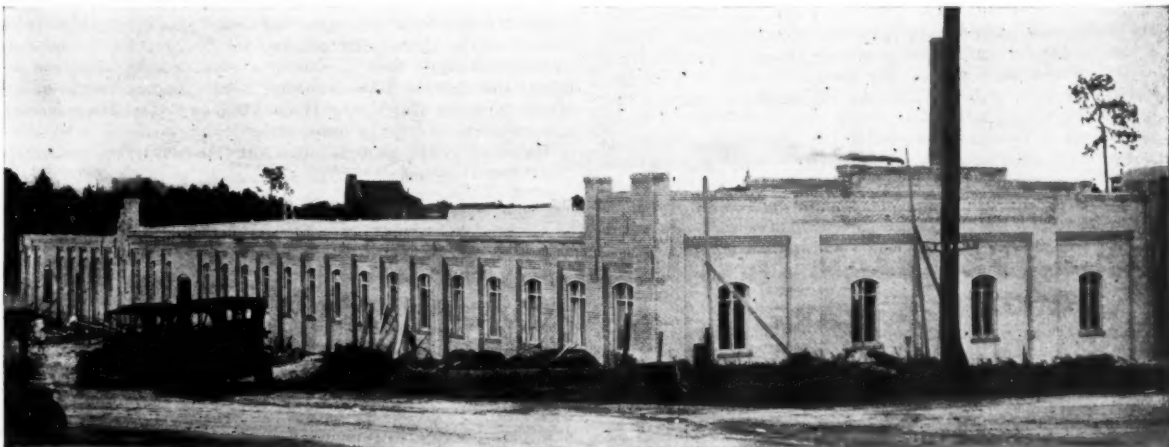
Danville, Va., September 27—[Special.]—While not fully completed, operations have begun in the new redrying plant of Liggett & Myers, erected during the course of recent months at a cost of \$275,000. The building is of concrete, and tobacco men who have seen it say that it is unexcelled in facilities anywhere in the South. It is, in fact, a model rehandling plant, embracing all that is new in the art of "ordering" tobacco and with a number of new labor-saving devices.

Three hundred feet long and ninety deep, the structure is two stories in height, each floor being seventeen feet high. The lateral walls have huge casements so that within the building it is almost as light as it is outside. This is of great value, for the light enables detection at the last minute of bad color or wrong classification, which means a great deal in a tobacco factory. The plant will have a storage capacity for 40,000 hogshead of tobacco and can handle 150,000 pounds of the weed each day. With a view to out-of-town tobacco shipments to be handled here, the main line of the Southern, which is a short distance from the plant, has been tapped with a sidetrack, and large concrete platforms will enable prompt unloading.

Two large drying machines have been placed on the top floor, and it was these which have just been started for the first time with entirely satisfactory results. Tobacco, in order to be preserved, has to go through a special process. A slowly-moving band carries the raw leaf first through a compartment heated by steam coils. The tobacco leaf is dried out and made brittle. Air sucked in through a trap in the roof next cools the tobacco, this being an innovation in the new redrying plant, and after the temperature has been reduced the tobacco passes through another compartment into which is injected live steam. This makes the leaf pliable and enables it to be handled without breaking into small fragments. When the tobacco emerges it is taken by coopers, who pack it by hydraulic pressure into large hogsheads—a thousand pounds of tobacco to each one. The hogshead is then placed in storage. All hogsheads are made with special machinery.

The exterior of the building is concrete, treated with a coat of white paint, which makes it stand out in gleaming white for a long distance. The company originally planned a more extensive plant, but when the plans were being drawn building difficulties began to present themselves and serious revisions had to be made. As the building now stands, another section equally as large can be put up, the company owning real estate for a considerable distance. It is already intimated that such an addition will be made next spring.

REDRYING PLANT OF IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. AT TIFTON, GA.



Above is the redrying plant at Tifton, Ga., of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., of Great Britain and Ireland. Daily capacity 75,000 pounds of tobacco, which is shipped to Brunswick, Ga., where it is loaded on steamers for export to Liverpool. The building is 60x100 feet, of brick and concrete. Eight hundred hands are employed. Tifton expects by next season to have two additional drying plants. It has advanced to the third tobacco market in Georgia this year, sales in 1920 to date being 1,157,360 pounds against 539,735 pounds in 1919.

Building Construction Is Active at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., September 24—[Special.]—Conditions in building at Memphis are very active for the fall season. Architects and contractors are busy in many classes of work. Some very large buildings are being finished and others are being started. Memphis Street Railway is rebuilding its tracks on Main street, working a great crew of men at night. They have lately been allowed two increases in fare, first from five to six cents, and then from six to seven cents, the present prevailing rate. The Iten Biscuit Co. now has under erection in Memphis, on Florida street, the largest cracker factory in the South, being the fourth operated by this Nebraska company in the United States. The Memphis site comprises 292x450 feet, along the Illinois Central tracks. It will stand eight stories in height, 110x176 feet, giving a floor space of 146,600 square feet, and a loading platform will be erected on which six cars can be handled at one time. The power plant will be in a separate building two stories in height. It will be completed in April, 1921. The Alexander Construction Co. has the contract.

The Union Biscuit Co. of St. Louis is also to erect a large biscuit and cake factory in Memphis. This structure will be of brick, and represents an investment of \$250,000. The site is 93x250 feet at the corner of Iowa avenue and 5th street.

The Memphis Packing Co. is at work in the Riverside Park section of Memphis on a plant that will cost nearly \$2,000,000. The Southern Six Automobile Co. is building a factory here. The Quaker Oats Co. is erecting a Southern branch in the southeast part of the city. The Royal Feed & Milling Co. of Memphis, and Jackson, Miss., is doubling its facilities. The American Snuff Co. now has under erection a large addition to its factory in North Memphis. The Bry Department Store at the present time has under way a six-story addition on Front street, steel and concrete, which will add more than 200,000 square feet to their large department store, which already faces on North Main and Jefferson streets, and will soon have an entrance on North Front street, a thoroughfare that looks out on the Mississippi River. E. J. Pearson is the contractor.

New buildings just completed and occupied this autumn are the four-story brick structures on South 2d street for the Kantor & Lyon Company, wholesale jewelers; the Shelby Cotton Mills and National Garment Co., very modern in appointments and standing side by side. The Standard Rug & Shade Co. has just occupied its new building on South Main street, near Huling. A new building on Madison avenue for the W. W. J. Northcross Mantel & Grate Co. is under construction. A new building for the Western Union Telegraph Co., corner of South 2d and Monroe streets, is under way and will be finished by 1921. Harker & Cairnes are the architects; Gardner & Howe, engineers; Alexander Construction Co., contractors; Electric Wiring Co., electrical work; Southern Heating Co. of Memphis, heating work; Peter Burghard of Louisville, Ky., marble work.

The Methodist Hospital on Lamar boulevard is nearly completed. Sylliaasen, Sando & Gilbertson are the contractors on that job. They are also the contractors for the Pantages Theater, designed by Architect B. Marcus Pritcey of Seattle, Wash. The State Theater on Main street also nears completion being now in the decorative stage. The heating is being done by the Ideal Heating Co. of New York, and the plumbing by the J. W. Hull Heating Co. of Memphis.

The Hellenic Orthodox Church of the Greeks at Memphis is about to start to build, plans being drawn by Mann & Broadwell, architects, and the contract let to Sylliaasen, Sando & Gilbertson.

The site is also being cleared for the Catholic Club, which will be a modern six-story structure, at the corner of 3d and Adams streets.

This illustrates something of the work that is being done for the last half of 1920, to which should be added some reference to the new Arlington Hotel, numerous residences and automobile structures, and large buildings under way for the Fischer Lime & Cement Co. and the Continental Piston Ring Co.

To Build One-Man Safety Cars.

Organized with \$500,000 capital, the Missouri Car Co. of St. Louis will manufacture street cars, and especially the one-man type now being introduced, about \$250,000 to be the initial cost of the plant. Theodore A. Brewster, president; J. J. O'Brien, vice-president and treasurer; G. E. Holke, secretary.

Demand for Sisal Greater Than Mexican Supply.

Galveston, Tex., September 20—[Special.]—The fact that more than 50 per cent of the fiber that enters into the manufacture of binder twine for use in the wheat harvests of the United States and Canada comes from Yucatan makes the seriousness of the sisal situation in that part of Mexico of more than ordinary interest. It is stated that many of the henequen planters of Yucatan have suffered heavy losses, due to the unsatisfactory way in which their production has been handled during the last few years. It is estimated that the sisal output of Yucatan for the present year will be more than 25 per cent below normal.

O. R. Seagraves of Galveston, who is largely interested in the importing of sisal fiber from Yucatan, has just returned from a visit to the North and East, where he investigated the manufacturing end of the fiber situation. He said there is no indication of business depression in the manufacture of cordage and twine. One purpose of Mr. Seagraves' visit was to bring the attention of manufacturers to the importance of Galveston as a storage and distributing center for sisal. He said:

"I was surprised to find such extensive use of sisal, and more so when I learned that the supply of Yucatan is not nearly enough to furnish all of the mills. Yucatan produces approximately 600,000 bales of sisal each year, whereas the mills of New England and Central West demand about 1,100,000 bales each year. To make possible their working to full capacity, they are forced to look to the Bahama Islands, German East Africa and New Zealand for additional quantities of the hemp.

"I learned that the storage of sisal is very attractive to the warehousemen near the mills, and there is always kept on hand a surplus of from 500,000 to 700,000 bales. Through exhaustive tests carried on by manufacturers and in laboratories by some of the largest insurance companies, sisal has absolutely been proven non-combustible, and those who declare a danger from internal combustion of the stored fiber are misinformed. During some 30 years that the hemp has been used in the East but two fires, each of no more than \$1000 damage, have been reported. The recent sisal fires in Galveston and New Orleans are claimed to have been the largest in the country, and though numerous stories have been advanced as to their causes, none of them have been substantiated. However, since their occurrence insurance men have been indifferent and have hesitated about insuring the sisal in warehouses here, and for that reason the movement through Galveston has recently been curtailed."

\$1,000,000 Carbonic Acid Gas Company Announced.

Two million pounds of carbonic-acid gas will be the annual product of the Compressed Carbonic Co. of Baltimore, organized with \$1,020,000 capital and the following officers: President, A. R. Ludlow, vice-president of the Air Reduction Co.; vice-president and general manager, George B. Cowper; both of New York. The new corporation will recover carbonic gas formerly the waste product of the United States Industrial Alcohol Co., compressing the gas to a liquid form in steel drums under high pressure. An initial shipment of 1000 50-pound steel cylinders has been received from the Harrisburg (Pa.) Fittings Co., and warehouses will be established in the larger cities within a radius of 50 miles of Baltimore. The plant is located at Curtis Bay, on the waterfront near Baltimore.

Annual Output 100,000,000 Cones.

From 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 ice-cream cones will be the annual capacity of a factory which the Consolidated Wafer Co. of New York will establish at Dallas. A two-story building has been leased, with 15,000 square feet of floor space, and machinery costing \$40,000 to \$50,000 has been ordered, this new equipment being en route to Texas. Laurence D. Pape of New York will locate at Dallas to act as secretary and manager of the new plant, which will supply Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. It is expected that the factory will be doubled within two years. For 15 years the Consolidated Wafer Co. has been manufacturing ice-cream cones, with factories at Brooklyn, Chicago, San Francisco and Toronto.

Fall Oil Revival Is Sporadic—Renewal of Leases More Difficult.

Oklahoma City, Okla., September 25—[Special.]—The autumn oil revival thus far has been sporadic and confined to scattered localities, so far as small independents and individuals have had to do with it. This was due to delayed crop movements more than to the general financial situation, and crops are moving slowly because of lack of freight cars. Major operators apparently have not slackened drilling enterprises in the most highly approved wildcat areas, indicating that they are as anxious as other operators to wage a fight against a decrease in production.

"This region of the Middle West would not feel very keenly the tight-money situation of the East if our crops were going on the market," says E. B. Cockrell, president of the Columbia Oil Co. and former State Bank Commissioner of Oklahoma. "We are in measure independent when we put the products of our fields on the market."

Mr. Cockrell said he was told by an Oklahoma City banker recently of a country bank wanting to renew and expand its credit here in order to take care of farmers who have not marketed their wheat. The country banker said that only one freight car had been left there in 40 days, and tens of thousands of bushels of wheat in the immediate vicinity were waiting to be moved. Farmers were not paying their bills, but asking to borrow more money. Still other farmers had stored their grain to await higher prices.

It is too early for cotton movement on a large scale in Oklahoma. That will not reach an important stage until well in October. Cotton and wheat should put many millions of dollars into circulation in Oklahoma before Christmas.

This condition affects the oil industry, in that individuals and small independent operators are unable to get loans from Oklahoma banks. The credit of many of them is good and their securities are satisfactory, but the bankers haven't the money to accommodate them. It is not to be overlooked that the operations of this class in the oil industry is of great importance. Its advances in the discovery of new pools have equaled, if not superseded, those of the major concerns. Stripped of stock and lease speculation, it is a vital wing of the industry.

Not a few new oil companies of the Southwest, organized last spring and summer on promises of finances from the East, are taking things easy for the time being. Eastern money not otherwise involved is not as free as it was a few months ago, when newly-acquired wealth was seeking investment to sidestep high war taxes. This, however, is not alarming, these new companies say, for the promises are to be fulfilled probably in nearly all instances. The wildcat has become tame in a measure. Rich men are not so eager to put \$50,000 to \$100,000 in a dry hole just to get the money out of sight. They are beginning to look for returns, and they want to play geology as well as the law of averages.

Prosperity of landowners is attributed by at least one lease broker of Oklahoma City as the cause for high-priced leases in probable oil territory. He asserts that in some parts of the State landowners want two to three times as much for leases as brokers ask.

"I have some leases," he said, "which I bought two years ago at \$2 to \$3 an acre in an eastern county that I am selling today, when I can find buyers, at \$12 to \$15 an acre. That may savor of profiteering, but I have discovered that farmers in that county are asking \$35 to \$40 an acre for their leases. This situation prevails nearly all over the State. The farmers don't need the money any more. They are in good shape. And they have concluded that they might as well get the big money as the other fellow."

The renewal of leases is difficult in many places. A few oil companies have bought so heavily and over such a large territory they find it next to impossible to drill within the time specified in the contract. An now they find it extremely difficult to get renewals without paying bonuses.

High prices are not restricted to structures. Distance from a location or a drilling well has less to do with the price than formerly. A banker of the Texas-Oklahoma Panhandle reports leases priced by farmers at \$25 an acre five to eight miles from a drilling well. Heretofore in wildcat territory a lease two miles from a drilling well rarely has had a value on local markets of over \$5 an acre.

It probably will require superexcellent promotion devices in the near future for one to shake down blocks of 3000 acres and up for

test wells. No end of farmers have been deceived by promotion promises. It is not deceit written into a contract, for probably a majority of promoters have kept the faith as it was written. The farmer has awakened to the fact that the promoter was shrewd enough to drill a dry hole and get out with a fat bank account through the assignment of leases he secured from the farmer. One Arkansas farmer who learned the system in advance of the lease man's approach has signed up his neighbors on a few thousand acres, and he himself is making drilling contracts. It is a farmers' co-operative scheme, the like of which probably has not been undertaken before on so large a scale.

Crude Petroleum Found in Shallow Wells in New District Near Rio Grande.

Monterey, Mexico, September 25—[Special.]—Discovery of crude petroleum in several shallow wells that have just been drilled near Mier, Mexico, situated within about two miles of the Rio Grande and about 120 miles down that international boundary stream from Laredo, Tex., has caused considerable excitement. Many American oil operators and others have gone to the locality, and large areas of land have already been leased for oil exploration and exploitation purposes. The scene of the discovery is just opposite Roma, Tex., and within about 25 miles of the shallow oil field of Starr and Zapata counties.

Favorable geological reports as to the existence of oil in the territory bordering the Gulf of California, on the mainland side, have been made by a Government commission. It is stated that test wells will be drilled at several points on the Gulf of California and lower down on the Gulf coast of Mexico. Deep drilling is also to be done in the States of Tabasco and Campeche, where the Lord Cowdray interests have been producing small quantities of oil from shallow wells for many years.

Wildcat Oil Well Down Nearly One Mile.

Barnhart, Tex., September 25—[Special.]—An oil well which is now nearly one mile deep is being drilled upon the ranch of Roy Henderson near here by the Ryan Petroleum Corporation. It is now more than 4814 feet deep, and, barring accident, will be drilled to about 5500 feet. It is a wildcat of the wildcats, having already cost the company approximately \$175,000 without any assurance that petroleum in paying quantities may be struck. It is the deepest test well in Texas. The hole was started on the surface with a diameter of 18 inches, which is of itself something remarkable in oil-well annals. The casing is now set to a diameter of a little more than six inches, which will enable the hole to be drilled several hundred feet deeper, it is believed. Drilling was started a little more than a year ago.

Increasing Activity in Leasing Mexican Oil Land.

Monterey, Mexico, September 22—[Special.]—One of the most striking evidences of the improved conditions in Mexico is the increased activity of investors and speculators in leasing lands for oil prospecting and development purposes. It is shown by the public records that during the last few weeks millions of acres of land have been leased in the States of Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon. Practically all of this land is outside of the proved petroleum-producing areas of the Gulf coast region. Much of it is of such wildcat nature as to give little hope of yielding any oil.

While many lessees may drill wells in search for petroleum, it will not be surprising to find that other leases have been made solely as the basis for floating "blue sky" stock companies in the United States.

Gypsum Products and Paper Manufacturing.

Dispatches from Sweetwater, Tex., state that the United States Gypsum Co. of Chicago has begun the construction of the Sweetwater plant it decided upon several months ago. About \$1,000,000 is to be invested and the product will be knocked down gypsum plater plates for buildings, gypsum rights having been purchased on 40,000 acres near Sweetwater. Another report states that the company will build also a paper mill, for which a daily supply of 300,000 gallons of water will be necessary.

Extensive Public Works Construction Planned Throughout Mexico—Sugar Mill and Railroad Equipment Wanted.

Monterey, Mexico, September 15—[Special.]—One of the immediate effects of the favorable change of conditions in Mexico is the consideration and adoption of plans for the construction of important public works and private industrial plants throughout the country. During the long period of disturbances and unrest the different municipalities of the country did practically nothing in the matter of street paving, constructing or improving water-works and other public-utility plants. In some of the cities the chambers of commerce are taking hold of important industrial projects. In Uruapan, State of Michoacan, the Chamber of Commerce advises that machinery and equipment are wanted for the erection of two sugar mills, and that material is also required for the construction of two railroads that are to be built in that State. Planters also are in the market there for large quantities of modern farm implements and machinery. The city of Mermosillo, capital of the State of Sonora, plans to build a large drainage system. Municipal improvements of an important nature are under consideration at San Luis Potosi, Aguas Calientes, Guadalajara, Puebla, Durango and many smaller towns.

According to advices received from the City of Mexico, the Mexico Tramways Co., Ltd., which is owned by British interests, will resume construction of its proposed interurban electric railways that were started not long before the downfall of the Diaz administration. One of these roads is to run from the City of Mexico to Puebla, 130 miles, and the other from the capital to Toluca, 45 miles. The route of the Puebla line, according to the original project, was via Amecameca, at the foot of Mt. Popocatepetl, and it was proposed to build a cogwheel road to the summit of that famous snow-capped volcano. This road was to have been for both passengers and freight, the vast sulphur deposit in the crater of the volcano to have provided the line with a heavy traffic. The great hydro-electric plant at Necaxa, about 100 miles from the City of Mexico, which is owned by the same interests, is also to be enlarged, and the transmission system which now runs to the capital, Puebla, El Oro and other points will be much extended.

Other electric railway and power projects of the country are to be extended and enlarged to meet the growing demands upon them. Among these are the Guanajuato Light & Power Co., which furnishes the mines and ore-reduction mills of Guanajuato with electric current for their operation, and the Mexico Northern Power Co., which has built a big hydro-electric plant at Boquillas, in the State of Chihuahua. The water-power resources of Mexico are enormous, and with a continuation of favorable industrial conditions it is expected that their utilization for the development of electric power will be undertaken on an extensive scale.

In the matter of machinery, the biggest demand at this time comes from mine owners. With the general resumption of mining operations, the necessity for installing new equipment and machinery is being more and more apparent. Large orders have been already placed in the United States.

For Ready-Cut Houses and Other Products.

Ready-cut houses, boxcars and commercial bodies for automobiles will be the product of the Woodward Manufacturing Co., Austin, Tex., organized with a capitalization of \$500,000. This company has purchased the buildings and grounds known as Penn Field from the Government, at Austin, and will equip them with new machinery, including the electric drive and individual motors, all of which have been ordered. D. J. Woodward of San Antonio is president, and J. A. Nichols of Austin is secretary.

Big Bakery for Memphis.

General bakery products will be manufactured at Memphis by the Union Biscuit Co. of St. Louis in a \$300,000 plant to be built in that Tennessee city. A site has been purchased and on it will be constructed a six-story brick and concrete factory building containing 50,000 square feet of floor space, which the company expects to have equipped for manufacturing by January 1.

Large Apple and Peach Crops in West Virginia This Year.

Charlestown, W. Va., September 18—[Special.]—According to estimates made by the West Virginia Department of Agriculture, there is a promise that the fruit crop this year will be far in excess of that for 1919.

It is estimated that the apple crop in West Virginia, this year, will aggregate 5,995,000 bushels, of which 2,997,000 bushels, or 999,000 barrels, is the commercial crop. For the season of 1919 there was a crop of only 3,478,000 bushels, of which 1,944,000 bushels were for commercial purposes. However, the prices at which apples are selling this year are much below those of last year owing to the fact that there has been such a large production in West Virginia and elsewhere.

There is also a larger peach crop than last year. It is estimated that the 1920 crop will reach 992,000 bushels, as against 760,000 bushels last year, 67 per cent of the crop being for commercial purposes.

While the bulk of the fruit production is in the eastern Pan Handle, yet Putnam, Mason and other counties have yielded large crops of fruit.

The estimate on West Virginia corn production shows a decrease as compared with last year, it being figured that the 1920 crop will amount to 22,777,000 bushels, as against 24,990,000 bushels for 1919. On the other hand, potatoes give promise of being more plentiful, the estimate for 1920 being 5,962,000 bushels, as compared with 5,130,000 bushels for 1919.

\$4,500,000 for Electric Plant Additions.

An expenditure of \$4,500,000 during the coming year is planned by the Kansas City (Mo.) Power & Light Co. for its electrical system. Plans include drilling a second condenser well and building an addition to permit the installation of a 20,000, and possibly a 30,000-kilowatt generator with all auxiliaries, the cost to be \$2,500,000. Then \$2,000,000 will be required for various extensions of the company's existing transmission system. This installation of new power machinery is necessary in order to keep pace with the industrial growth of Kansas City, the company at present having a battery of three turbo-generators with a normal developing capacity of 60,000 kilowatts, an overload of 75,000 kilowatts being possible for a few hours. Engineers are now perfecting plans for extending the company's transmission system to Liberty, Lexington, Richmond and adjacent coal mines during the next 60 days.

\$1,000,000 Wood Pulp Factory at Bastrop, La.

Paper pulp from wood products will be manufactured at Bastrop, La., by the Kansas City (Mo.) Packing Box Co., which proposes to invest \$1,000,000 for building a factory there. This initial plant will be completed within eight months, and then an additional unit costing several hundred thousand dollars will be erected. A 10-acre site has been secured on the Arkansas & Louisiana and the Missouri Pacific railways, this Bastrop factory to be a unit of the company's Kansas City plant. The Bastrop factory will employ 500 operatives. The company already has a large pulp factory at Bogalusa, La.

\$500,000 Baltimore Warehouse Contract Awarded.

Contract has been awarded to the Turner Construction Co. of New York for the erection of a \$500,000 warehouse in Baltimore for the Whitaker Paper Co. Boring for the foundations has already begun. The new warehouse will be of reinforced concrete, eight stories high, and contain 150,000 square feet of floor space.

\$450,000 Masonic Temple for Birmingham.

The Masonic Temple Association of Birmingham, Ala., will erect a Masonic temple and Shriners' auditorium at a cost of \$450,000. The architects for the new structure are Warren & Knight and Harry B. Wheelock, associated, of Birmingham. Contract has not yet been awarded.

Knoxville, Tenn., as a Bulb-Growing Center.

By CARLOS C. CAMPBELL.

Knoxville has entered aggressively into the bulb-growing business, and promises in the near future to be a rival of Holland in that big and rapidly-growing industry. Baum's Home of Flowers, Inc., one of the leading florists of the South, grew 5,000,000 bulbs this year on 15 acres of ground located just outside the city limits of Knoxville. This company will soon have 65 acres or more given over entirely to bulb culture.

Until recently the florists of America had depended almost entirely upon Holland and other European countries for their supplies of bulbs. Years of this practice had led them to think that bulbs could not be produced in this country, at least that they could not be successfully grown in commercial quantities. In 1919, however, the Federal Horticultural Board placed a permanent embargo on all bulbs from foreign countries, with the exception of Dutch hyacinths and narcissus. This embargo, it was explained, was made effective because of plant pests and diseases which were supposed to have been brought into this country on the imported bulbs. American florists seemed to doubt that pests and diseases were carried in this way, and sought to overcome the ruling of the horticultural board, but were not able to secure even a modification of the order.

This left the American florists to their own resources. They had to grow their own bulbs in this country or go without. Mr. Karl P. Baum states that his firm had been experimenting for several years with bulb growing, but had never attempted to compete with the Holland growers. These experiments had developed the fact that the Knox county soil and climatic conditions were ideal for bulb culture. A large farm was acquired immediately after the embargo went into effect, and additional acreage is being given over each year to the new industry.

This farm is not only devoted to the growing of the familiar types and varieties, but several new varieties are being successfully introduced to the American florists. Special success has been achieved with a new type of gladiolus.

The prospects are bright for building a gigantic new business for this section, Mr. Baum states. His firm has already received unsolicited orders for more than ten times the number of bulbs which can be marketed this year, with the production at 5,000,000 already. He hopes, however, soon to be able to handle a very large business, as over four times the present acreage is to be planted.

Due to the long growing season enjoyed in East Tennessee, Mr. Baum says bulbs grown on their farm will reproduce from 25 to 50 per cent more than will the bulbs grown in other sections of the United States. The bulbs are planted in February and March, and are left in the ground until October and November. A light freeze will not injure them. There are only three or four other sections of the United States in which any degree of success is attained in bulb growing, and in these sections only certain varieties can be produced in commercial quantities. In Knox county, however, practically every variety is being grown successfully.

Highest honors were won by bulbs grown on the Baum farm when exhibited before the convention of the Society of American Florists at Cleveland, O., in August.

An exhibit has been placed in the show window of the Knoxville Board of Commerce, with cards telling about the new bulb-growing industry, and also commenting that this is "just another illustration of what can be done on the farms of East Tennessee."

Opportunities for Trade With Sweden.

The September 4 issue of Chicago Commerce, a weekly magazine issued by the Chicago Association of Commerce, is a special Swedish foreign trade issue presenting many facts concerning Sweden and the importance of that country for the American market. This edition has been published under the supervision of Hon. Per Wijkman, Attache to the Royal Swedish Consulate, who also contributes to it an account of Swedish industries, and there are other articles by Swedish and American authors, among the latter being one by Hon. J. W. Alexander, United States Secretary of Commerce. All of the contents are timely and of abounding interest.

Developments Under Way and in Prospect on Mexican Gulf Coast.

Tampico, Mexico, September 22—[Special.]—Much significance is attached to the visit which T. J. Ryder, president of the Mexican Agula (Eagle) Petroleum Co., is now making to the oil fields of the Gulf Coast region. Mr. Ryder arrived from London and New York a few days ago, and will make an inspection of the different properties of the company in Mexico before he departs for England. His visit will include a trip to the Isthmus of Tehauntepec for an inspection of the company's refinery at Minatitlan and the shallow oil field of the State of Tabasco. According to Mr. Ryder, the company is mapping out an extensive program of development operations. Shortly after his arrival here word came from the Los Naranjos field that the company had just brought in a well there of 60,000 barrels a day capacity.

The ocean-loading facilities of the Texas Company will be increased by an additional floating pipe line, which will be pulled September 30, it is announced. This will give the Texas Company four sea-loading pipe lines at Agua Dulce.

The Freeport & Mexican Fuel Oil Corporation will increase its oil-storage facilities at its terminal on the Panuco River by the installation of five additional tanks. Two of these tanks will be of 64,000 barrels and three will have capacity of 55,000 barrels. Construction work has been started by P. H. Heeney, who has the contract for the erection of the tanks.

The recent launching of a stern-wheel steamboat by the Transcontinental Petroleum Co. at its shipbuilding yards here marks the beginning of a new industry that has attracted much attention and interest on the part of other oil companies which are operating in the Gulf Coast fields of Mexico. Not only was the hull built at the company's shipbuilding yards, but all of the machinery, including the engine and the boilers as well were built at the Transcontinental Petroleum Co.'s machine shops at Las Matillas. The vessel was designed by Joe Chapman, marine superintendent of the company, and built under his supervision. The boat is 130 feet long, has a 28-foot beam and a five-foot hold. It is equipped with three boilers, 44 inches in diameter and 20 feet long. The engine is tandem compound, 20-inch low pressure, with a six-foot stroke. The engine is capable of developing 1000 horse-power. Mr. Chapman said that the boat will be in commission within six weeks, and will be used in towing oil barges between Panuco and the company's terminal. Five months were required to build it.

A Typical Illustration of What Small and Large Holders of Liberty Bonds Throughout the Country Are Compelled to Suffer.

Pasagoula, Miss., September 15.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Today I was talking to a poor and old laboring man who in 1917 from his small earnings had bought Liberty bonds. On the 4th instant, desiring to make a purchase of some real estate, he offered a Liberty bond of \$50 to the bank, which handed it back to him, saying, "We cannot take that bond for \$50, as it is only worth \$42." This is a drop of 15.1 per cent in the value of the Liberty bond.

When the old man told me of it he was white with indignation, and unhesitatingly charged the Government with "being engaged in a conspiracy to rob the poor man. When I bought this bond I was told that the Government would stand back of its loans and it would always be worth its face value. Now it repudiates its own obligation."

Multiply this incident by 1,000,000 and you will have one of the causes for the growing unrest and tendency to anarchy so manifest in this nation today.

CHAS. E. CHIDSEY.

It is anticipated that a stretch of 5½ miles of road to be built between Jarrold's Valley and Montcoal, in the Marsh Fork District of Raleigh county, West Virginia, will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Contracts have recently been let by the county court of Jackson county for the construction of paved roads there at a cost of about \$59,000.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OUR READERS

[Publication in this department of letters from our readers does not mean that we either approve or disapprove the views expressed. We believe in a full and frank discussion of the mighty questions of the hour, for only in this way can the truth be found. Therefore we often publish letters with which we do not agree.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

View of a Texas Minister Who Believes That the Allies and America Face Danger from Failure to Adequately Control Germany.

W. A. JARREL, D.D., LL.D., Station A, Dallas, Tex.

An analysis, in view of the present condition of things, seems seriously to point to the final victory of Germany over the Allies and over the United States of America.

1. Through President Wilson, instead of a wise and necessary League of Nations, we have before the world such a proposed league as, if adopted, would utterly destroy the independence of the United States; in fact, such a league as would bid "farewell" to the nature, the mission and the destiny of our Government. In the press, on the platform and on the floors of the United States Senate this has been too clearly demonstrated to call for proof here. The writer is loathe to reflect on the Allies by stating that, to unduly and unfairly load upon the United States the burden of Europe entanglements and complications, they encouraged, yea induced, Mr. Wilson to endeavor to force upon the United States the proposed league.

2. Through the plan of linking a peace treaty and the league into one, so as to force the United States Senate to appear as rejecting peace if it rejected the league, doubtless, as encouraged by the Allies, Mr. Wilson attempted, through forcing down the throat of the Senate, in clear violation of the Constitution of the United States, to force the people of the United States into the league.

3. Mr. Wilson, in his stubborn refusal to advise with the Senate, and to adapt the league to the United States Constitution and Government, has defeated, for the present at least, all hope of a wise league of the nations.

4. Had Mr. Wilson been the authorized and expressed agent of Germany to defeat the Allies and the United States Government, which, of course he was not, he could not have better served Germany than he has done.

5. The Wilson league failure has left the Allies and the United States in such misunderstandings, disagreements and mutual suspicions so practically helpless to enforce the armistice treaty, etc., that Germany, with strong encouragement to ignore the league in other ways than open war, is vigorously waging the war against the Allies and the United States. Germany, in retaining a far greater proportion of military equipments than the armistice allows, in secretly preparing for resuming the war and in many other ways, is yet following a well-laid plan of war to ultimate German victory. Especially is Germany aggressively, through the Bolsheviks, waging this war. If it be replied that Germany cannot afford to aid the Bolsheviks, as they would destroy the German Government, my answer is: First, there is no reasonable doubt that Trotsky is essentially backed by Germany in the war on the Allies and the United States through the war on Poland—Poland's fight is our fight. Second, so far as concerns the assumed fear of Bolsheviks on the part of Germany, the deceit, the treachery and the cunning of both Germany and the Bolsheviks point to a secret agreement between the Government of Germany and Trotsky, that Germany will be well taken care of in Trotsky's success. The treaty between them, made during the war, well illustrates their making both their causes one cause.

6. The Bolshevik enterprise and movement, the almost open defiance of Germany to the Allies, the encouraging war that Germany now secretly but almost openly wages against the Allies, the Poland and other less European wars, are all the fostered child of the Wilson league folly and failure.

7. Darker and darker, heavier and heavier, more threatening and more threatening arises and grows the great world's war cloud. That Germany and Trotsky, with much encouragement to them, have planned and are effecting their plans to (1) divide the Allies and the United States against each other, at least into defeating their co-operation; (2) to obliterate Poland as their

hindering barrier, with ultimately utilizing much of Poland and her people in their war on the world; (3) to control and to utilize all the Balkans in forwarding their end; (4) and to control and to utilize Turkey and the whole Mohammedan world, with the host of other faiths in India, Africa, etc., there is no reasonable room to doubt—all against the Allies and the United States, against the civilized world—that the agreement between Trotsky comprehends all this, on the very face of conditions, is apparent. This does not certainly mean that these two enemies of the world's civilization will certainly succeed, nor does it mean that the Allies and the United States can afford to shut their eyes to conditions and not rapidly correct its blunders and prepare for the greatest war the world has yet had or ever dreamed of.

8. To see the defeat of the Allies from this condition is not difficult, unless there is soon a rapid change.

9. The Allies defeated, then what is there in store for the United States? (1) The modern relations and the complications of the business and other relations of the nations of the world are such that our not being involved in international relations is utterly unthinkable. Out of all this are the possibilities, were all national conditions normal, of our being involved in war. (2) Germany has a good memory. Germany feasts with delight on the thought that the time is coming when she will settle with the United States for her "temporary defeat" in the "great war." For us to forget and not prepare for this would be worse than folly. If it be said, but how can Germany, with no navy, ever affect us, with a bigger and bigger, in fact, the greatest navy of the world, the answer is: (1) When master of Europe, Germany can, de novo, build herself as great or a greater navy than ours. (2) With the conquering of the Allies, Germany will already have as great or greater navy than ours. (3) With such a navy, pray, if Germany thinks she would better increase hers before attacking us, how long will it take to increase her navy far beyond the strength of the navy of the United States? (4) England under Bolshevism leaves them not dependent on a navy to reach us—it leaves them Canada.

The folly of the course of President Wilson has brought us to face the foregoing facts and considerations. This makes the present national election fraught with the very life of our Government. Worse than all is the fact that the war has not turned our people with repentance to God; as a nation we do as if there were no God. Without God, no hope; all hope must come from God's mercy and help through the blessed Christ. That mercy and help are essentially conditioned on individual and national repentance. Prayerfully read Jer. 10:10; Deut. 31:15, 16, 17; Dan. 6:22, 23, 28; Ezek. 24:13, 2; Chron. 12:5; Psa. 144:15, 2; Chron. 32:15; Psa. 33:12; 105:11; Prov. 14:34; Isa. 60:12.

Cotton Warehouse Built and Conducted on Co-operative Plan.

S. C. STRIBLING, County Demonstration Agent, Extension Service, Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina, Gaffney, S. C.

The cotton warehouses to be built in the various sections of this county are to be cheap houses, constructed on a co-operative plan by the farmers in the communities in which they are located, for the purpose of storing cotton. These houses are being built according to the plans of the State Warehouse Commissioner, and will be entered in the State warehouse system when completed.

Most of the material will be supplied by the sawmills near where the warehouses are constructed. The house in the Goucher community, Col. T. B. Butler, Gaffney, S. C., president; the house at Littlejohns, Mr. John D. Jefferies, Gaffney, S. C., R. 5, president; the house at Wilkinsville, Mr. John H. George, Wilkinsville, president, will each be of 600-bale capacity, with dimensions of 100x45x10 feet. These companies will incorporate with capital stock in each case of \$1500. The house at Macedonia, Mr.

J. Endsley Humphries, Gaffney, S. C., R. 3, as president; the house at McKowns Mountain, with Mr. J. R. Service, Gaffney, S. C., R. 6, as president, and a plantation house on the farm of Mr. John D. Jefferies, Gaffney, S. C., R. 6, will each have a capacity of 400 bales, with dimensions of 100x30x10. The capital stock in this case will be \$1000. The house at Sunnyside, Mr. J. C. Kendrick, Wilkinsville, S. C., will have a capacity of 600 bales, with dimensions of 88x45x10. These houses will have wooden walls, metal or composition roofing and dirt floors.

While these houses are small, they express the sentiment of the farmers in the communities in which they are located in the determined efforts to hold cotton from the market until a fair price is paid. There will likely be similar organizations in two or three other communities in the county soon. I hope to use the community organizations thus formed for other community improvements in the future.

One Who Defends Maine as Though a Native of That State.

CHARLES P. HEYWARD, Southern Pines, N. C.

May I express through the columns of your valued paper the indignation of the better class of Republican and Democratic thinkers at the language and attitude of the Democratic candidates for the highest honor conferred by the people of the greatest nation on earth?

If this were a campaign of ward politics, it might be excusable; even then it is only fit for Tammany politics.

Mr. Cox has referred to the "Slush Fund" of the Republican party. I know of no two words in the English language more appropriate; it is indeed a fund to clean out the slush of the present administration, which has become so foul that it is a stench in the nostrils of the American people.

May we refer to the "Slush Fund" of 1920 with pride and satisfaction, as having accomplished what it was intended for, to clean house so thoroughly that we preserve American independence?

Mr. Franklin Roosevelt insulted the intelligence of the Maine people when he said that the Maine election had no significance; he forgot (if he ever knew) that the citizens of Maine are and always have been deep thinkers and readers, and that Maine has turned out men that have occupied the highest walks in life with a credit to their country, their State and themselves.

May I call Mr. Roosevelt's attention to the Southern States? There are going to be some surprises there. There are thousands of good Southern Democrats who put their country before partisanship, and now that the camouflage has been removed, demand a change in the administration that will restore peace, prosperity and government by the people and for the people.

This campaign is not merely a political affair; it is a campaign to preserve what we fought for and won in 1776 and to restore to the American people what they have been deprived of.

What became of our Victory Loan? Very nearly all, if not quite the entire amount, was consumed in paying the deficiency of the inefficient administration and at the expense of the American people.

Wants Small Garden Tractor Manufactured.

A. F. SWINHART, General Manager Dewar Community Canning Co., Dewar, Okla.

This factory is a community affair conducted on the latest scientific principles to co-operate with the farmer and truck grower to give them an equal chance, and for more and better production. This is on the Rochdale plan. We believe the farmer is the "main spoke in the wheel," and the intrinsic value is in the soil and not in money, except as a medium of exchange. As Henry Ford said, "when we get big enough to see over the rim of a silver dollar" we will work on more progressive lines to a better advantage, placing the human above the dollar. Sixty years ago 30,000 slaves did the work of the South, with very unsatisfactory results. But we are progressing in this twentieth century, and machinery will do our work under skilled engineers on constructive principles, and it will pay better. What we want here is to have the manufacturers co-operate with us to get a small garden tractor that will do the work and at a price that we will not have to use

an aeroplane to get up to it. There are some on the market now of some merit, but the price is prohibitive; entirely out of reach of the farmer. We are sure this can be overcome, for high prices benefit no one.

Wants Knitting or Hosiery Mill or Overall Factory.

H. H. DUNN, Secretary the Chamber of Commerce, Florence, Ala.

After having the secretaryship in three of the leading Southern States, I find that I cannot keep house without the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, as it acts as a guidepost for the secretary in the affairs affecting the entire Southern section of the country.

In regard to Florence, we have a peculiar situation here, and would like very much to locate a knitting or hosiery mill or overall factory, using female employees. There are now about 5000 men employed on the Wilson Dam, the largest dam in the world, and the wives and daughters of these men are clamoring for work. We are in a position to furnish from 200 to 300 excellent female employees to an industry of this description.

Success to you in your fight for justice to the Southern States.

Regulations for Campers-Out in Florida.

Jacksonville, Fla., September 15—[Special.]—Tourists who prefer to enjoy the Florida climate by camping out during the winter months can now do so with assurance that their health will be protected by regulations promulgated by the State Board of Health.

Recognizing the desire of many families to live in the automobile camps provided by the leading chambers of commerce throughout the State, the following rules have been adopted for the control of sanitation and cleanliness of Florida camps:

All camp sites shall be dry and well drained.

An adequate supply of potable drinking water shall be provided on camp grounds. Water from wells other than a public water supply shall not be used until it has been approved by the State Board of Health.

Waste liquids and slops shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the State Board of Health.

Sewer-connected, water-supplied, properly flushed water-closets shall be provided where sewer connections are possible.

Where sewer connections are not possible, sanitary arrangements approved by the State Board of Health or specified by the ordinance of the city wherein the camp is located shall be provided.

All garbage and refuse shall be stored in metal cans with tight covers, and shall be removed from the premises and disposed of daily.

Garbage and refuse shall be disposed of by incineration or burial.

Any camper violating any one or all of the above sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined no less than \$10. Each and every violation shall be considered a separate offense punishable by fine.

Eliminating Oil Waste by Shutting Off Water.

[From address by A. W. Ambrose, Bureau of Mines, at Oil Men's Convention, Denver.]

Water is a destructive agency to oil sands and a source of great waste in many pools. Often the operator will continue to produce water with the oil, but if water appears in an appreciable amount its presence should be viewed with alarm and effort made immediately to shut it off; otherwise the water may make a flanking movement and trap large quantities of oil underground. By careful study the engineer can often determine the source of the water and point a way to shut it off. This has been done at wells in Oklahoma, California, Wyoming and elsewhere. A good example was at Cushing, Okla., where repair work on wells by the operators, in co-operation with Bureau engineers, increased the oil production 4304 barrels per day and decreased the water production 6802 barrels per day. The water shut off in one well also shut off water in another well 1300 feet distant and increased its production 20 to 600 barrels of oil per day. The oil recovered by this work at Cushing was actually worth several million dollars.

THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

Decline of Automobile Prices as Related to Steel Market—Pig-Iron Stagnant.

Pittsburgh, Pa., September 27—[Special].—The decline in automobile prices that has begun is an important matter in the steel market, but its importance can easily be exaggerated. There is no occasion to doubt that the decline is going to be fairly general. For a couple days after the Ford announcement it was possible to say that Ford is a law to himself, but when the Franklin announcement came such a position was no longer tenable. Pittsburgh steelmakers feel that any automobile maker who says he is not going to reduce his prices is simply playing for time.

The bearing of the automobile decline upon the steel market must be considered in the light of certain facts. In the first place, the automobile industry operating full could not consume more than about 7 per cent of the total output of the steel industry, also running full. That is certainly not a large tonnage with which to control the market. In the second place, it is not proved that automobile prices heretofore ruling have been in proportion to the price level for steel in general. Rather it appears that automobiles have been priced according to the fanciest prices paid for steel, for a tonnage that represented but a small fraction of the total amount of steel that has gone into automobiles this year. There has been a large advance in automobile prices since July 1, 1919. One should recall that in June, 1919, it was announced that the General Motors Corporation had placed contracts with the Steel Corporation for 215,000 tons of steel products for a year's delivery, while the tonnage was subsequently increased, and other manufacturers bought at that time. When the General Motors purchase was announced many were surprised that steel should be bought so far ahead at the Industrial Board prices, the view being that those were high, rather than low, prices. The steel trade argues that the automobile makers can afford to make very substantial reductions and still pay the basis prices now ruling for steel, those basis prices being, of course, the Industrial Board or Steel Corporation prices. The steel trade's view is that the automobile makers have been selling their cars for all they could get, and now, when they cannot get as much, they will have to be content to take less. The factories are not in position to offer large orders at this time, hence active negotiations are not to be expected for a time.

Steel Corporation and Independents.

It is interesting to note the change of position of independent steelmakers. They are willing to admit now that the Steel Corporation prices, those of the Industrial Board, represent the real basis of the market. For a long time they have been claiming that they did not, and at intervals they have had expectations that the Steel Corporation would advance its prices to the independent level, if, indeed, there has been any independent "level" when so many different prices have figured in the market. One large independent steelmaker is now quoted in the newspapers as saying that "the decline" in steel prices will not carry them below the Steel Corporation level, as if anyone had predicted that it would.

While there has been no general price level for the independents for bars, shapes and plates, there has been a price schedule that has been adhered to consistently since early in the year by a few large independents, 3 cents for bars, 3.10 cents for shapes and 3.25 cents for plates. There are rumors now that concessions from these prices have been made, but the rumors lack adequate confirmation. The natural policy of the independents, strictly in accord with precedents in the steel market, is to maintain prices as long as there is enough unfilled tonnage on books upon which to base a comfortable operation. To cut prices would be to get little new business, but to undermine the contract tonnage already in hand.

The main question, therefore, is how long it will be until the independent prices really decline in marked manner. There is more likely to be a tumble, at the last moment, than a gradual recession. Some observers think the mills can hold out not only through this year, but through the winter. Others, recognizing that the steel market has already passed through, say, four months

of time without there being any accretion in demand or stiffening in prices, do not think the mills will be able to hold out so long.

While there is some good reason for basing upon precedent, predictions as to when the steel market will decline, and taking it that the mills will hold out as long as possible, there is one new factor in the situation, and that is, that many mills are not on good terms with their customers. They have sought the highest prices obtainable, and customers paid the prices perforce, at the same time becoming disgruntled that they should have to pay so much more than customers of the Steel Corporation were paying. Buyers innumerable have registered a vow that as soon as they could they would leave the mills from whom they have been buying and never patronize them again. Mills, therefore, may possibly try to take time by the forelock and endeavor, by prompt price concessions, to get into the good graces of the buying trade again. On this basis a decline in the market may be predicted for an earlier time than would otherwise be the case.

Stagnant Markets.

As for the markets as they stand today, they are simply stagnant, with developments meager, though somewhat suggestive. In structural shapes there is no demand at all to speak of. The August report of the Bridge Builders' and Structural Society shows bookings of fabricated steel contracts in the month equal to 40 per cent of the fabricating shop capacity, against 50 per cent for July and an average of 72 per cent for the first six months of the year.

In plates the demand is extremely limited. It is some time since the last important orders for plates for car building were placed, and there is little car buying going on at present or in prospect. Some good-sized contracts for ship plates, both domestic and export, were canceled over a month ago. The demand for plates for building tanks for oil storage played out quite a while ago. Outside of the Steel Corporation, the plate mills are very indifferently supplied with orders, and apart from the light consumptive requirements there is the factor that plate-producing capacity was very greatly increased during the war. The new plate mills were expected to pay for themselves in a short time, but that they have done so is doubtful.

In merchant steel bars there is heavy pressure for contract deliveries in the smaller sizes, but little new buying. Makers of cold-finished steel bars are taking deliveries from the mills fairly well, but are operating at an average of only 60 or 70 per cent of their capacity.

In sheets the pressure for contract deliveries is heavy, but there is very little new buying. Sheet capacity is so well sold up that offerings are light, and thus the market sags but little, even though prompt delivery prices have been 50 to 75 per cent above Steel Corporation prices.

Influence of Heavy Deliveries.

The stagnation in the market and the prospects of there being lower prices do not prove that consumption of steel as a whole has greatly decreased. If it had, conditions would be bad at this time, whereas they are not bad, it being simply a case of there being in prospect, at some time in the future, a decline in prices and a period of lighter operation. Deliveries of steel have increased so greatly of late as to account for the stagnation in the market. The large stocks of steel that mills had accumulated on account of car shortage, reaching their maximum at about August 1, are now nearly all moved. The highest estimate is that one-third of the stocks remain, the lowest estimate being that almost all the steel has been moved. This movement has been accomplished in considerably less than two months, while nearly four months, April to July, was involved in the accumulation of the steel, and while steel was accumulating it was regarded as accumulating at a rapid rate. Moreover, the current production has been greater since August 1 than formerly, and thus altogether the receipts of steel by jobbers and manufacturing consumers have been at a much heavier rate in the past few weeks than formerly. If steel was not being consumed at a high rate a decrease in production would have been forced even by this time.

Pig-iron is absolutely stagnant in the local market. Evidently

nobody is going to buy pig-iron until prices are lower, but there is no basis for quoting lower prices, since they are not made. The market is simply quotable nominally at the levels that obtained in purchases made some time ago: Bessemer and basic, \$48.50; foundry and malleable, \$50 f. o. b. valley furnaces, with \$1.96 freight to Pittsburgh.

Increasing Coal Production.

The production of soft coal during the week ended September 18, as reported by the United States Geological Survey, was the largest, with one exception, in any week since January. Because of the strike in the anthracite region, however, the total production of hard and soft coal combined was much below the average of August.

The output of bituminous (including lignite and coal coked) is estimated at 11,614,000 net tons. This was an increase, when compared with the latest full-time week (August 30-September 4) of 447,000 tons, or 4 per cent, and was within 199,000 tons of that for the week of August 14, the largest obtained since last January. One factor in the increased output was the release of cars from the anthracite region of Pennsylvania for use in the adjacent bituminous fields. The rate of production per working day was 1,936,000 tons, as against 2,008,000 tons during the week of Labor Day.

Although the figures of production for the week ended September 18 show no general resumption of activity in the anthracite region, there has been a marked improvement during the present week (September 20-25). The total shipments during the week of September 18 were 13,004 cars. Expressed in net tons, the total quantity shipped, used for mine fuel and sold locally would be about 699,000 tons, an increase of 153,000 tons over the preceding week, but still only about 39 per cent of the pre-strike average. Beginning with Monday, September 20, a general return to work set in, and by Wednesday, September 22, shipments had reached 90 per cent of the average before the strike.

The output of beehive coke declined 8 per cent during the week ended September 18. The total production is estimated on the basis of railroad shipments at 402,000 tons, as against 438,000 tons during the week before and 499,000 tons in the corresponding week of 1919. The principal factors in the decrease were a less adequate car supply in Pennsylvania and the coal miners' strike in Alabama.

The cumulative Lake movement of bituminous coal from the opening of the season now stands at 13,977,000 tons, as against 20,417,000 in 1918 and 17,863,000 in 1919. The year 1920 is thus still far behind 1918, but is overtaking 1919. It is about 6,500,000 tons behind 1918, but is within 4,000,000 tons of 1919.

The volume of the tidewater movement declined slightly during the week of September 18. Total cars dumped number 24,436, an increase in total amount over the week of Labor Day, but a decrease in the average per operating day. The decline occurred at New York, Philadelphia and Charleston. At the Chesapeake Bay ports the rate increased.

The week was marked by a further slight decrease in the tonnage of cargo coal to New England, which is reported by the Tidewater Bituminous Coal Statistical Bureau at 254,000 net tons, or at the monthly rate of 1,090,000 tons. Exports increased to 507,000 tons, or at the rate of 2,180,000 tons a month.

Southern Producers Unconcerned by Lull in Pig-Iron Market—Steel Output Satisfactory.

Birmingham, Ala., September 27—[Special.]—The lull in the pig-iron market, which is now going well into its second week, has caused not the least alarm among the Southern producers of the product. There is activity noted in both production and delivery, and much is accomplished in both directions. The few sales being made are in small lots, one or two orders for tonnages as high as 1000 tons. There have been no further cancellations and very few instructions to take time in making delivery on old contracts. Inquiries have been received for pig-iron, and while there has not been consummation of trades on all inquiries, there has been an indication that there will be need for pig-iron next year. The probable make for the last quarter of this year has been well covered, and a good start has been made on the probable output for the first quarter of the coming year. The lull is termed a waiting

game on the part of consumers, and during the next 30 to 60 days will not only be at an end, but will have been transformed into an activity that will attract attention. Shipments of pig-iron from Birmingham are in every direction, and as cars are being supplied by the railroads there is a steady movement of the product. Twenty-eight furnaces are making iron in this State, and the estimates are that the production for the month of September will exceed that of August. There has been a little reduction of the piles of iron on furnace yards, it is believed. Steady movements are noted toward the New England States, while the Chicago and St. Louis gateways are seeing a large quantity of iron moving from this State. There is still no intimation that the quotations are going to show a change in the near future. It is believed that the \$42 per ton, No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon content, price will be maintained, and when the next year buying starts in, either shortly before or immediately after the elections, in November, there will be another scramble.

One of the active furnace companies has had a shortage of some grades of iron; in other words, iron of certain specifications has been a little short with one company. It is not believed now that all of the iron accumulated through the car-shortage period will be moved off during the balance of the year. However, what iron there is here is not having any effect on the general iron market.

Efforts to reopen the Pittsburgh basing point on steel case does not appear to arouse any great enthusiasm in the Birmingham district. The secretary of the Birmingham Civic Association has given out newspaper items to the effect that there is chance of another hearing on the subject, and that there is possibility of some changing of the plans. Very little interest is to be heard on what the Federal Trade Commission is likely to do.

Steel plants in the Birmingham district are doing well still, output being most satisfactory. The plant of the Birmingham Steel Corporation has been working steadily on commercial work, recently completing structural steel work for a big fertilizer plant for Swift & Co. at Lagrange, Ga. It is not so difficult now to get steel, and the several fabricating and rerolling mills in the Birmingham district are producing on a healthy scale.

Representatives of Mexican railroad lines were in the Birmingham district recently looking over offerings on locomotives and rails, old locomotives and rails. Some purchases were made.

Activities on the Warrior River, Government-operated, are not hesitating, coal movements being affected a little, but steel and other shipments down the river being kept up. The upstream tonnage has been mainly manganese ore brought from Brazil and some nitrate. Brigadier-General W. D. Connor of the War Department, in the transportation department, visited this section the past week, inspected the terminals at port of Birmingham and port of Cordova, and is now on a tour of the Warrior River to Mobile. Major North, the governor-engineer in charge of the Warrior River and Mobile harbor work, met General Connor in Birmingham, and is accompanying him on the trip down the river and the inspection tour, which will include practically all of the inland river route. New equipment is expected shortly for the Warrior River service, and there is belief that recommendations for still more development may be forthcoming as a result of this visit and inspection.

The strike of the union coal miners has had the effect of curtailing to a considerable extent the coal production of Alabama. The operators are just as determined today as they have ever been not to recognize the union, and the United Mine Workers of America, with a special representative of the international organizer, Van A. Bittner, in charge of the strike, has announced that the fight will be made to the bitter end. Without reservations or evasion, Mr. Bittner, in an address to local organization executives, 700 in number, stated that, in addition to the recognition of the union, there were many other demands to be made, including a substantial increase in wages, elimination of the company store, elimination of the convicts, providing that no free man shall work in a mine with a convict, elimination of the fence around property so that any man can go in and out as his wish dictates, uniform pay for day labor, and other things.

Governor T. E. Kilby sent a commission to the Birmingham district, including a former Governor, president of the State University and a judge of the Supreme Court, and recommendation was made that the Legislature pass a bill which would regulate disputes, fix coal prices and control distribution thereof. Opposition to the bill was forthcoming immediately from the labor element,

as well as from the operators, and a fight was successfully made after the bill was presented in the Legislature. Coal operators entered into an agreement by which a certain percentage of the coal they mined would be put up for price-fixing and direction as to delivery of a fuel administrator of the State. To this there is great opposition on the part of union leaders, who claim that it is an admission of high prices for selling coal in the past. Governor Kilby will hardly be successful in resurrecting his bill, which was considered unsatisfactory to both sides of the question. The Legislature is expected to complete its work this week. Bills have been presented, and some have had favorable report from committees, providing against the closed shop in Alabama; to evict men who quit work out of houses of corporations, and other things along similar lines. One of the greatest troubles in the present strike is the inability to get striking miners out of houses of the coal companies, eviction suits being opposed in the justices' courts, then in the circuit courts and finally in the supreme court, these steps taking no less than 12 months' time to try out, and in each instance the operators are successful in their contentions.

The military of the State is holding down disorder, and intimidations are at a minimum. The expectations are that during this week there will be a general returning to work on the part of former employees of coal companies and the production of coal will take on an improvement.

The coke production in Alabama has been affected a little by the coal miners' strike, though there has been no disturbance in operations at furnaces, foundries, machine shops, pipe works and other places where coke is a daily commodity. Outside customers are not meeting with any satisfactory results when inquiry is made for a little tonnage, even of coke. The producers of coke here say that every effort is being made to supply local consumers. The by-product coke ovens of the district are being kept in full operation, so far as can be learned, though for a few days one of the companies reported shortage of coal. No mention of coke prices is made nowadays, the casual figures of \$10 for furnace coke and \$12.50 and \$15 for foundry coke still being heard.

The scrap iron and steel market has not been affected as yet by the lull in the pig-iron market. Foundries, machine shops and other industries using old material are losing no time in their operations, and it is necessary to have the material in hand. Heavy melting steel is still being held around \$24 and \$25 per ton, and but little is now in trading. Quotations for the various materials are the same as they have been for the past two weeks and longer. Dealers are taking every advantage of the car supply and acceptance of scrap by consumers on contracts placed some time ago. All new business is in small tonnages. There is plenty of stock in hand, and reiteration is to be heard that any and all demands will be met.

Following are the quotations of pig-iron and iron and steel scrap in the Birmingham district:

PIG-IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$42; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent silicon, \$43.25; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent silicon, \$44.25 to \$45; iron of 3.25 to 3.75 per cent silicon, \$45.25 to \$46.50; iron of 3.75 to 4.25 per cent silicon, \$46.25 to \$48; charcoal, \$55 f. o. b. furnaces.

OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles.....	\$32.50 to \$35.00
Old iron axles.....	33.00 to 35.00
Old steel rails.....	23.00 to 25.00
Heavy melting steel.....	24.00 to 25.00
No. 1 R. R. wrought.....	23.00 to 25.00
No. 1 cast.....	33.00 to 35.00
Stove plate.....	25.00 to 28.00
Old car wheels.....	32.50 to 35.00
Old tramcar wheels.....	32.00 to 34.00
Machine-shop turnings.....	11.00 to 13.00
Cast-iron borings.....	11.00 to 13.00

\$1,500,000 Kentucky Coal Company Organized.

Twelve thousand acres of coal land in Breathitt, Knott and Perry counties, Kentucky, will be developed by the Kentucky Coal & Railroad Co., which has been organized with offices at Middlesboro. This company is capitalized at \$1,500,000, and its properties include five seams of domestic and steam coal from 42 inches to 7 feet thick. It will install equipment for an initial daily output of 60 to 80 carloads of coal, and construct a seven-mile railway to connect with the Lexington & Eastern Railroad near Jackson, Ky.

Hardwood Trade Quiet at Memphis—Review of Cooperaage Conditions.

Memphis, Tenn., September 24—[Special.]—The hardwood trade at Memphis during the last few weeks has been quiet, the demand being inactive, buyers not as aggressive as usual and prices in some instances shaded. It is believed, however, that before the holiday period, and probably within 30 days, the market will be much stronger. Recently furniture and automobile manufacturers were buying only for immediate requirements. Box manufacturers are buying more liberally, and therefore the movement in cottonwood gum and oak is very good in the box grades.

In dimension stock, such as the rough materials for handles, spokes, golf sticks, chair stock, rims, wheel stock, etc., manufactured chiefly from hickory and oak, the demand is very good. In the building trade, business has been somewhat backward during part of the summer, due to the extreme high prices of all materials, causing work to be postponed; but this makes a fortunate situation for the autumn and winter, and many large projects that were to have begun last spring are, in fact, just beginning now.

In the cooperaage trade, Memphis being the center of the cooperaage production territory, it is found that tight cooperaage is holding up well, oil staves and heading, tierce staves, claret staves for export, in common with all cooperaage products, being in strong demand in limited supplies. Most of the mills are running on full time. They are embarrassed slightly by scarcity of labor, unusual September rains in the Memphis territory and a shortage of cars on a few of the lines. It is true, though, that the car situation on most of the main lines is very much improved.

In slack cooperaage a situation that was remarkably active 90 days ago has tapered off to such an extent that a marked difference is noted. It is a difference, however, that the manufacturers themselves welcome, because in most instances they were getting more orders than they could ship. The fruit cooperaage trade has fallen off slightly, and also the hoop trade. Flour barrels, sugar barrels, produce barrels are in good demand, and all slack cooperaage mills in this territory are as active as labor, shipping and weather conditions will permit. Small cooperaage, such as candy pails, lard buckets, etc., are in good request, and manufacturers on these lines very active. There is a strong indication that the holiday trade will be brisk, and an inquiry in that direction is already being received.

The wooden-box business, egg-case and veneer trade are quite active and mills running full time.

Memphis lumbermen are very much gratified over the prospect of securing again the shipping in transit privilege on lumber in and out of Memphis. It is believed that this will mean a growth to the market of not less than \$5,000,000. It is also understood that Louisville, Ky., has been granted some concessions along the same lines, and at equitable rates.

Coal Resources of West Virginia Practically Inexhaustible.

Charleston, W. Va., September 14—[Special.]—Although the timber resources of West Virginia have been greatly exhausted, and although gas is becoming so scarce that it can no longer be used for manufacturing purposes on the former scale, the coal resources of the State are practically inexhaustible, according to figures compiled recently by John Laing, at that time head of the West Virginia Department of Mines, but now a prominent coal operator of the State. Mr. Laing states that West Virginia is the greatest coal-bearing field in the Union, possessing about 9500 square miles or 6,080,000 acres of coal area. Of the 55 counties in the State, approximately 39 carry some of the coal measures.

It is estimated that under commercial conditions each acre will yield about 10,000 tons. On this basis the West Virginia coal fields will furnish 60,800,000,000 tons of coal. While it was estimated in 1910 that the coal supply of West Virginia would not be exhausted for more than 1000 years, at that time coal was only being mined at the rate of 59,274,708 short tons a year. By the end of the fiscal year of 1918 production in West Virginia had grown to 81,034,640 gross tons a year.

RAILROADS

\$5,000,000 to Be Spent on This Road.

President J. M. Herbert of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, on a visit to Tyler, the Texas headquarters of the system, is quoted as saying that the company has started improvement and betterment programs that will require the expenditure of about \$5,000,000 within 12 months. Work upon the permanent way has already begun, to handle the heavy traffic and to use heavier equipment that is now necessary. Among the large items are more than \$1,000,000 for new rails and about \$1,250,000 for new locomotives, which latter includes 21 big consolidation engines, the first of which have been delivered. This new motive power was made necessary by an unprecedented amount of freight between St. Louis, Memphis and the Southwest. About \$755,000 are to be spent for widening cuts and fills and for filling in trestles, and the new ballasting will need about \$500,000. Betterments to the bridges, the trestles and the culverts call for about \$459,000, and additional sidings and passing tracks will need over \$300,000. Enlargement of station facilities, water stations, shop buildings, etc., demand \$170,000 and \$575,000 have been set aside to improve the present equipment and to add to it some new freight cars. The new rails, of which 21,000 tons have already been ordered, will be used to relay 157 miles of track, these being rails of heavier pattern, and besides this, the plans for relaying 94 miles of track during the present year are well advanced. Careful attention is being paid in the course of these improvements to also provide superior drainage for the tracks.

Millions of Back Pay to Railroaders.

An aggregate of \$4,364,661, covering back pay for increased wages for the months of May, June and July, was paid by the Southern Railway System to those classes of employees who were granted increases by the award of the Railway Labor Board, which made the increase applicable from May 1, although the award was not announced until late in July. The amount paid out by the Southern for each month was: May, \$1,401,306.58; June, \$1,444,533.74; July, \$1,518,820.68, which, it is thought, may be taken as a fair index of the amount that will be added to the system's monthly payroll as the result of this increase of wages.

New Equipment, Rails, Etc.

Southern Railway built at the Lenoir Car Works, Lenoir City, Tenn., since March 1 a total of 1093 freight cars, including 555 entirely new steel underframe box cars and 538 steel frame coal cars, which latter were rebuilt from coal cars in bad order and totally unfit for service. Continuing to increase its equipment, the company is having completed and put in service an average of eight new cars every day.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is negotiating for 50 Mikado type locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works and 215 hopper cars of 50 tons capacity from the Pressed Steel Car Co. It has ordered 500 refrigerator car bodies from the American Car & Foundry Co., to be mounted on trucks supplied by the railroad. A large order for steel rails is expected to be placed soon.

Inquiries for freight cars reported in the equipment market include 100 phosphate cars of 50 tons capacity for the Atlantic Coast Line, 500 ventilated box cars of 40 tons capacity, 200 flat-bottom cars of 50 tons capacity and 100 stock cars of 40 tons capacity for the Central of Georgia Railway, 75 tank cars of 10,000 gallons capacity for the El Paso & Southwestern Railway, and 10 eight-wheel cabooses for the Florida East Coast Railway.

Locomotive orders reported pending are 10 consolidation type engines for the St. Louis Southwestern Railway and 3 mogul type engines for the Gulf Coast lines.

Texas & Pacific Railway has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue \$635,736 equipment notes to purchase 200 ballast cars.

Champlin Refining Co. of Enid, Okla., is reported to have ordered 100 tank cars of 8050 gallons capacity from the Pennsylvania Tank Car Co.

Foundation Company, Atlanta, Ga., it is reported, has ordered a mogul type locomotive from the American Locomotive Co.

Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad has been authorized to issue \$1,000,000 receiver's certificates for coal and equipment.

Increased Street Railway Earnings.

United Railways & Electric Co. of Baltimore has issued a statement covering its operation for the first eight months of the current calendar year, which shows total revenue of \$11,500,713.40; increase, as compared with the same period of last year, \$1,986,010.10; operating expenses, \$7,497,572.62; increase, \$1,209,776.13; operating income after expenses and taxes, \$2,833,557.70; increase, \$598,751.94; gross income, \$2,870,502.26; increase, \$611,651.11; net income, \$687,928.16; increase, \$538,352.92. The net income was least in February and largest in May.

TEXTILE

Sterling Spinning Mill Nears Completion.

By January the Sterling Spinning Co. of Belmont, N. C., expects to begin manufacturing yarns. This \$800,000 corporation is building its plant in accordance with details announced when organized. Its main building is about completed and is 358x127 feet, of brick construction, 13,056 spindles being in course of installation with electric-power drive. The cost of the mill machinery will be \$275,000. R. C. Biberstein of Charlotte is the architect and engineer.

Mojoto Manufacturing Co. Organized.

Six hundred yards of cotton cloth will be the daily capacity of a mill to be established by the Mojoto Manufacturing Co., organized at Laurens, S. C. A two-story 60x24-foot brick and frame building has been secured and will be equipped with \$4000 machinery, including 24 looms with 10-horse-power belt drive. D. C. Jones is president; J. M. D. Moore, vice-president, and J. W. Todd, secretary-treasurer.

Caraleigh Cotton Mills' Additions.

Buildings have been completed and the installation of machinery has been begun for the Caraleigh Cotton Mills' additions at Raleigh. The buildings are of brick construction, costing \$150,000, and the new equipment is intermediate machinery costing \$50,000. J. E. Sirrine & Co. of Greenville, S. C., are the consulting engineers and architects in charge.

Textile Mill Notes.

Organization has been effected for the Linford Mills, Belmont, N. C., previously incorporated with \$600,000 capital. The engineer and architect-in-charge is R. C. Biberstein of Charlotte. Officers are: A. C. Lineberger, president; W. B. Puett, vice-president; J. E. Ford, secretary-treasurer.

Farmers Hold Out for Better Cottonseed Prices.

Memphis, Tenn., September 24—[Special.]—The situation on cottonseed products at Memphis shows that meal is holding its own. The disposition of the farmer is absolutely to refuse to sell at prices offered by the crushers. The heavy rains in September did some damage to crops, but it is reasonable to believe that the cotton crop is as large this year as last, and on feedstuffs, at least, there is a feeling of great optimism. Memphis is the largest cottonseed-producing market in the country, and does a considerable export business. During the present season many of the oil mills and fertilizer industries in Memphis and vicinity have built additions to their plants. The present quotation on cottonseed meal is about \$58.

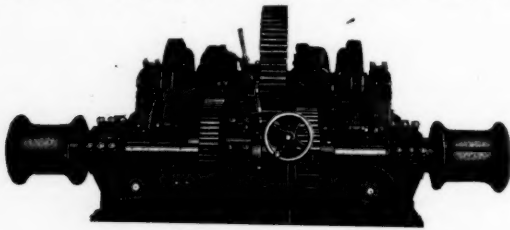
As to the mixed-feed trade, there have started at least half a dozen new factories in Memphis in the last six months, which, added to those originally in the business, make it one of the most important mixed-feed centers in the United States. During the summer months these mills were running day and night, but in the last 30 days there has been a slight lull, owing probably to unsettled business conditions, and trade is now reported quiet, except in the items of hog feed, dairy feed and poultry feed. Alfalfa meal is a little quiet, No. 1 meal selling for \$40 and No. 2 at \$36. Rice brand is active at \$42; oat feed at \$22.

MECHANICAL

New Type of Windlass for Vessels.

A spur-gearred windlass for marine purposes, one which includes a number of new features, is shown in the accompanying picture. The manufacturer, the S. Flory Manufacturing Co., Bangor, Pa., asserts that it will meet the most exacting requirements of any Government or merchant vessels, and that it is powerfully and rigidly built to withstand hard service. It is also claimed to be easy to operate and self-contained. All levers and hand wheels for operating the reverse valve and the brakes are upon the after-side of the windlass, within easy reach. Moreover, the brakes can be arranged for operation at the windlass or on the deck above. The gears are proportioned to give the required pull at a speed of about six fathoms per minute.

The list of specifications of this new device shows that the



SPUR-GEARED MARINE WINDLASS.

gearing has cast-steel cut teeth, and that the locking heads are also of cast steel and keyed over the main shaft, being placed next to the main gear, so as to reduce the twist in the shaft. The shafts themselves, which are of forged steel, are proportioned for the heaviest loads and shocks, and the housing is of cast iron, well ribbed and of ample thickness to provide the necessary rigidity. This is securely bolted to the bedplate, which is of cast iron planed true on the bottom and on the ribs, with depth and thickness sufficient to afford the required stiffness and strength, and with cored holes for bolts to secure the windlass firmly to the deck. The cylinders are covered with non-conducting material, with metal casing. Connecting rods, crosshead and crankpins are of forged steel, and all bearings are of the same high grade in detail to correspond with those mentioned.

This type of windlass is also built for electric drive if desired, and worm gear can also be provided.

Improved Mine and Quarry Drill.

A new type of light mining and quarrying drill has recently been developed which, it is claimed, marks a conspicuous advance in the progress of air drill manufacture that has seldom been equaled. This new drill, just now being put on the market, is built in three models by the Denver Rock Drill Manufacturing Co., Denver, Col., these being known, respectively, as Models NA-90, NRW-93 and NRD-95, the first being a "dry" auger drill, especially designed for work in coal, iron and other soft formations; the second, a combination "wet" and "dry" rock drill, efficiently serviceable in all kinds of rock and under all conditions, either above or below ground, and the last, a "dry" rock drill particularly adapted to work in wet shafts or where out-of-door conditions prevail. All three drills are very light, and can be easily carried about. Only one man is required to operate either of them.

These new model drills are equipped with an entirely new type of spool valve, having a positive action, which is said to be the last word in simplicity and also in efficiency. The rotation mechanism is of exceptionally strong design, and stresses in both teeth and pawls are reduced to a minimum. Lubrication is effected by pulsations of air, which gradually feed oil from a reservoir to all parts of the machine.



LIGHT NEW MODEL DRILL

Commendations, Kicks and Comments

For the South.

BRASELTON BROTHERS, Braselton, Ga.—We are subscribers to your paper and certainly do appreciate the strong editorials which you have written for the South. We hope that you will hold up, and that the people of the South will wake up and yet get their business on a firm foundation.

A Good Example to Follow.

J. W. ST. JOHN, local manager, The American Agricultural Chemical Co., Columbia, S. C.—I had an extra copy of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD sent to my summer home, Walton, N. Y., as I could not get along without it, but now that I am back here at work I do not care to renew the subscription in my own name, but will be glad to have you send a copy to same address to Rev. Geo. C. Groves, Walton, N. Y., and I am enclosing you my check for same.

An Appreciated Expression from an Atlanta Lawyer, a subscriber of 15 Years.

CHAS. D. MCKINNEY, Green, Tilson & McKinney, Atlanta, Ga.—Enclosed, I send you check for \$6.50 covering current subscription to MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

Allow me to express continued sincere appreciation of the work you are doing, not only for the South, but for the country generally. I read each number of the paper with increasing interest after a continued subscription of about 15 years.

Against the League of Nations.

G. C. ARMOR, Indiana-Wisconsin Oil & Gas Co., Oshkosh, Wis.—We are subscribers to your fine magazine, hence the writer has read your reply to Rev. Geo. W. Truett's letter, and I want you to know there is one at least that has not only read it, but there is one that has read it with the greatest enthusiasm and appreciation.

May God bless you for that clean-cut, honest and fearless reply to Reverend Truett's letter, and most assuredly it will open the eyes of those that read it, if they were not open before. I have had my own open from the beginning of the League of Nations proposal, but you are right, hundreds of thousands would misconstrue Rev. Dr. Truett's letter, and your reply should be published in every newspaper in America, so that the millions of our good American people will get an opportunity to read it and have their eyes opened to the absolute truth and understand it. I am not a Baptist, but I love every one of them the same as all others, but I am a Republican, and was and ever will be.

He Continues to Subscribe Even if He Doesn't Believe in George Washington and the Manufacturers Record.

J. R. COPELAND, Schoolfield, Va.—Enclosed you will find check for \$6.50 for one year's subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

Although I can't understand how a man as smart as you seem to be on almost all subjects can be so bad wrong on the League of Nations, and the argument you use so simple, using such stuff as George Washington said, stay clear of European entanglements. Now, do you think that if George Washington was living today he would think what he recommended for America in those days? Don't you know George Washington would have more sense than that? Sure you do, and such stuff as when the thirteen colonies formed the Union they agreed that they could withdraw, but when the South wanted to withdraw the North whipped her back in the Union.

Notwithstanding my father fought four years in the Southern army and was wounded and is living today, I don't think you could find many people but what would say that it was a great blessing that the North whipped the South back in the Union. Now, if there was no other argument in favor of a League of Nations, except the fact that once in it could not get out, it would be a good thing. Again, if you are not favoring the Republican ticket, why don't you give Cox as much publicity as you do Harding? Do you believe that there will be many people who read and think for themselves who will vote for Harding because of his views on the League of Nations, when he can't tell himself what he will do? No, you would not do it yourself. You may vote for Harding because you are against Wilson, but not because you are for Harding, for it does not take as smart a man as you are to see that Cox is a much better man than Harding. Harding may be elected, but if he is you will see no such brains displayed in the White House as was when Lincoln, McKinley, Roosevelt and Wilson were there.

There has never been anything that kept us out of war, so let us try a League of Nations. Say, how does the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD feel in company with Mr. Geo. Sylvester Viereck, editor of the late Fatherland, on the League of Nations after fighting Germany so hard, also all other pro-German newspapers and German-language newspapers!

Construction Department

EXPLANATORY.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

DAILY BULLETIN.

The Daily Bulletin of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

Airplane Plants, Stations, Etc.

W. Va., Huntington.—Airplane Transportation.—Bob Shank Aerial Taxi Co. organized; Bob Shank, Prest.-Gen. Mgr.; Eric N. Pyle, V.-P.; J. H. LeBlanc, Treas.; Herman Shank, Secy.; establish aerial transportation to Pittsburgh, Washington, Richmond, Louisville and Cincinnati; construct hangars at Kyle field.

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Ark., Bentonville.—Benton County Comms. Roads and Revenues, Road Improvement Dist. 5, L. P. Kemper, Secy., Siloam Springs, Ark.; build bridges; 300-ft. timber trestle approach, 200-ft. span, three 50-ft. and 130-ft. spans; bids until Oct. 21; W. L. Winters, Engr., Fort Smith, Ark. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Ark., Elkins.—Washington County Comms., Fayetteville, Ark.; erect bridges; \$36,000; Ozark Engineering Co., Engr., Springdale, Ark. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ark., Prairie Grove.—Washington County Comms., Fayetteville, Ark.; build 80x12-ft. bridge; cement; \$6830; Knoxville Construction Co., Contr., Knoxville, Tenn.; Sid Dean, Engr., Fayetteville.

Ga., Cedartown.—Polk County Comms. Roads and Revenues, W. K. Russell, Chrmn., and City of Cedartown, H. M. Hall, Mayor; build reinforced concrete arch bridge over Big Cedar Creek; two 60-ft. clear spans, roadway 20 ft., two 5-ft. sidewalks; bids until Oct. 18. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

La., Jena.—La Salle Parish Police Jury, S. Hodges, Prest.; build 31 steel bridges; concrete abutments or I-beams on creosoted mud sill; 14 to 90-ft. spans, 15-ton capacity; invite bids; James A. McConnell, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction; Pipe.)

Okla., Chickasha.—City, Dan W. Beets, Street Commr.; repair 6th St. bridge over Line Creek.

Tenn., Nashville.—City, E. T. Lewis, Commissioner Streets; build concrete viaduct on Church St.; \$195,000.

Tex., Ballinger.—Runnels County Comms.; build \$75,000 bridge over Colorado River.

Tex., Dallas.—St. Louis-Southwestern Ry., A. A. Mathews, Ch. Engr., Tyler, Tex.; improve bridges, trestles and culverts; \$500,000.

Tex., Laredo.—Laredo Bridge Co.; rebuild international foot bridge; 810 ft. long, 40 ft. wide; reinforced concrete; \$175,000; W. E. Simpson, Engr., San Antonio, Tex. (Previously noted.)

Canning and Packing Plants.

Ala., Birmingham.—Iron City Packing Co.; construct frame packing-house.

Fla., Fort Worth.—Tropical Fruit Conserving Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; D. P. Council, Prest.; R. L. Horsman, Secy.-Treas.

Ga., Savannah.—Southern States Packing Co., R. M. Williamson, Gen. Mgr., Statesboro, Ga.; establish packing plant; also compound factory for cooking oil, soap, etc.

Okla., Dewar.—Dewar Community Canning Co. organized; capital \$5000; C. M. Bales, Prest.; Gilbert Lewis, Secy.; W. F. Green, Treas.; A. F. Swinhart, Archt. and Mgr.; construct 2-story 224x40-ft. galvanized-iron building; bids in Oct.; install Dixie Canner Co. equipment.

Va., Stuarts Draft.—Moomaw Canning Co.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$20,000.

Clayworking Plants.

Fla., Brownson.—Bricks.—Brownson Brick Co., W. P. Brownson, Prest., Moline, Fla.; construct 80x64-ft. building; install brick mchy., engine, boilers, waste-heat dryer, boss dryer and burning or down-draft kilns; mfr. building bricks; daily capacity 35,000; M. I. McMillan, Constr. Engr., Moline.

Ky., Louisa.—Fire Brick.—Tornay Coal Co.; install plant to mfr. fire brick; acquired fire-clay deposit.

S. C., Orangeburg.—Bricks.—Lewis Glasser, Secy.-Treas. Bankers' National Life Insurance Co.; interested in plan to mfr. bricks and other clay products. (See Brick Machinery.)

S. C., Sumter.—Redden Engineering Co., J. E. Redden, Box 831; interested in plans to mfr. bricks; install mchy. (See Machinery Wanted—Brick Machinery; Clay Tests.)

Tenn., Greeneville.—Pottery.—Tennessee Pottery Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; C. A. Vann, L. H. Trim, O. C. Armitage.

Tex., El Paso.—Bricks.—Philip T. Muller, 1012 N. Oregon St., De Luxe Apt. No. 4; interested in establishing brick plant; mfr. adobe bricks. (See Machinery Wanted—Brick Machinery.)

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ky., Barbourville.—Ennis Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$150,000; E. N. Ennis, J. A. McDermott, W. H. Avant.

Ky., Breathitt, Knott and Perry Counties.—Kentucky Coal & R. R. Co., Middlesboro, Ky.; organized; capital \$1,500,000; purchased 12,000 acres, including 5 seams of domestic and steam coal; build 7-mi. railway, connecting with Lexington Eastern R. R.; estimated daily output 60 to 80 cars.

Ky., Brummett.—Harris & Underwood Coal Co. inceptd.; G. W. and Bessie Harris, Harrison Underwood.

Ky., Bonanza.—Cow Creek Coal Co.; construct coal tippie, bin, miners' houses.

Ky., Bulan.—Duane Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; S. P., Eugene and Kenneth Petrey; all Williamsburg, Ky.

Ky., Dakota, P. O. Viper.—Baker Coal Co.; develop additional mines; install equipment; double capacity; erect 12 miners' houses.

Ky., Elys.—Kanawha-Knox Coal Co.; increased capital from \$50,000 to \$400,000.

Ky., Flat Lick.—River View Blue Gem Coal Co. inceptd.; F. C. Gambrell, W. C. Charles, H. C. Valentine.

Ky., Glowmar.—Four Seams Colliery Co.; develop coal mines; construct tippie and miners' houses.

Ky., Harlan.—Kentucky King Coal Co.; erect coal tippie, chute, 25 miners' houses.

Ky., Hazard.—Hazard Block Coal Co.; erect coal tippie, church, 12 miners' houses.

Ky., Hazard.—Carrs Fork Coal Co.; increased capital from \$300,000 to \$400,000.

Ky., Jackson.—South Mountain Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Emory Cain, Oliver Kash, Robert J. McLin.

Ky., McDowell.—Liberty Coal Corp.; increased capital from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

Ky., Millard.—Elkhorn-Coleman Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Paris Mullins, J. H. McBrayer, D. B. Ramey.

Ky., Morganfield.—Peacock Coal Co. incorporated; A. G. Mason, T. E. Markham; both Morganfield; R. E. Shaffer, Henshaw, Ky.

Ky., Mossy Bottom.—Christy-Darby Mining Co.; construct tippie, chute, coal bin, 25 miners' houses.

Ky., Orinoco.—Stanley Pond Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; J. W. Stanley, E. W. Price; both Orinoco; R. D. Franklin, Williamson, W. Va.

Ky., Pineville.—Banner Straight Creek Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. E. Settle, N. R. Patterson, A. H. Gregory.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Gunter City Coke, Coal & Mining Co. inceptd.; capital \$1,000,000; E. Webb, Wichita, Kan.; W. H. Bonn, Des Moines, Iowa; C. B. Cordes, Nowata, Okla.

Tenn., Nashville.—Laxton Coal Mining Co. inceptd.; main office, Wilmington, Del.; capital \$100,000.

Tenn., Dunlap.—Palmetto Coal Co.; acquired 5000 acres coal land; develop.

W. Va., Barbour County.—Ferndell Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Saml. B. Brooke, Henry O. Ross, Ray Pepper; all Fairmont, W. Va.

W. Va., Beckley.—Lester Smokeless Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; H. C. Steinert, C. M. Circle; both Beckley; S. B. West, Lester, W. Va.

W. Va., Charleston.—Mt. Morris Mining Co.; increased capital from \$25,000 to \$75,000.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Reynoldsville Collieries Co. inceptd.; Harry C. Mortiwon, N. Fred Raeser, Virgil C. Swearingen.

W. Va., Cheylan.—Eskins Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$1,200,000; R. W. Eskins, C. D. Francis; both Cheylan; J. S. Newberger, St. Albans, W. Va.

W. Va., Elkins.—Inter-Mountain Coal &

Lumber Co.; increased capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

W. Va., Huntington.—Daleport Coal Corp. chartered; capital \$100,000; Harry Leaberry, Henry L. Porter, R. M. Davis.

W. Va., Kanawha County.—Happy Hollow Coal Co. inceptd.; Joseph Wimpensinger, A. J. Horan; both Charleston, W. Va.; Thomas F. Eckelberger, Martinsburg, W. Va.

W. Va., Lumberport.—H. N. Hough Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; H. N. Hough, V. L. Horner; both Lumberport; E. M. Robinson, Shinnston, W. Va.

W. Va., Newberg.—Raccoon Valley Coal Co. inceptd.; Francis Borman, Prest.; J. J. McKane, Jr., Secy.-Treas.; W. F. Horchler, V.-P.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Higgins Coal Co.; increased capital from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

W. Va., Orange.—Hopkins Fork Coal Co. organized; capital \$99,000; Quin Morton, Prest.; Staige Davis, V.-P.; W. S. Wood, Secy.-Treas.; George T. Wall, Mgr.; all Charleston, W. Va.; develop 2500-acre coal tract; daily output 1000 tons; install mchy.; R. B. Whittaker, Const. Engr., Charleston. (See Machinery Wanted—Mining Machinery.)

W. Va., Ranger.—Ranger Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; W. J. Barvie, Charles S. Porter, T. J. Bartrug; all Huntington, W. Va.; develop 740 acres; install mining mchy.; daily capacity 300 to 500 tons. (Supersedes recent item.)

W. Va., Webster County.—Peerless Smokeless Smithing Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; A. Dennis Williams, Joseph W. Johnson; both Morgantown, W. Va.; E. W. Swan, Parkersburg, W. Va.

W. Va., Wheeling.—East Wheeling Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; H. C. Ogden, H. C. Clark; both Wheeling; H. F. Carter, Elm Grove, W. Va.

Concrete and Cement Plants.

N. C., Concord.—Concrete Products.—Furr Construction Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Walter L. Furr, Prest.-Treas.; D. M. Furr, Jr., Secy. and Gen. Mgr.; has plant; equipment purchased; mfr. sewage-disposal tanks, portable septic tanks, etc.; daily capacity 25 complete septic tanks.

Okla., Bruner Station.—Cement.—Sand Springs Home, Charles Page, Prest., Sand Springs, Okla.; build crusher; plans to mfr. cement.

S. C., Greenville.—Piedmont Bonded Warehouse & Compress Co.; increased capital from \$300,000 to \$900,000.

Tex., Abilene.—Cement.—City, E. B. Moore, Box 740, in charge; erect cement plant; daily capacity 100 to 200 bbls.; contemplated. (See Machinery Wanted—Cement Plant.)

Tex., Greenville.—Saunders Lone Star Seed & Gin Co.; increase capital from \$40,000 to \$60,000.

Tex., Italy.—Watson Gin Co.; construct cotton ginnery; several buildings; install steam boiler, engine, gins, etc.

W. Va., New Martinsville.—Concrete Blocks. Wetzel Supply Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; N. N. Oblinger, Joseph Smith, W. E. Wharton; mfr. concrete building blocks.

Cotton Compresses and Gins.

Ala., Huntsville.—Long View Ginning Co. organized; capital \$20,000; E. B. Scruggs; construct cotton ginnery.

Ark., Tinsman.—W. S. Nutt; rebuild burned ginnery.

Tex., Dale.—Dale Gin Co. organized; J. A. Ward, Prest.-Mgr.; A. J. Miers, Secy.-Treas.;

purchased frame iron-clad plant; daily output 40 to 60 bales cotton (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$16,800.)

Tex., El Paso.—Valley Gin Co. inceptd.; capital \$40,000; T. M. Berry, Lee Moor, M. E. Van Every.

Tex., Ironton.—Ironton Gin Co. inceptd.; capital \$3000; T. J. Cunningham, Jno. Ware, J. H. Jowers.

Tex., Kingsbury.—Herman Schmidt; rebuild burned ginnery.

Tex., Seguin.—Farmers' Co-operative Gin Co.; increase capital from \$5806 to \$16,000.

Tex., Shiner.—Shiner Compress, V. J. Grunder, Prest., Cuero, Tex.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$85,000.

Cottonseed-Oil Mills.

S. C., Greenville.—Martin Cotton Oil Co. 207 Emaxce Bldg., inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Thos. J. and Haskell H. Martin, Jas. L. Brown.

Tex., Greenville.—Saunders Lone Star Seed & Gin Co.; increase capital from \$40,000 to \$60,000.

Tex., New Boston.—New Boston Cotton Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$40,000; Jas. Hubbard, J. H. Stimms, W. S. Tyson.

Drainage Systems.

Miss., Cleveland.—Christmas Drainage Dist., Bolivar County Commrs.; construct drainage system; total excavation 497,526 cu. yds.; bids until Oct. 7; W. W. Boone, Dist. Engr. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage System.)

Miss., Cleveland.—Laban Bayou Drainage Dist., Bolivar County Commrs.; construct drainage system; 803,791 cu. yds. total excavation; bids until Oct. 7; W. W. Boone, Dist. Engr. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage System.)

Miss., Pittsboro.—Calhoun County Drainage Commrs.; construct ditch in Meridian Creek Drainage Dist.; issued \$29,500 bonds; Wess Edmondson, Prest. Board of Supvs., Vardaman, Miss.

Electric Plants.

Fla., Oldsmar.—Oldsmar Electric & Ice Co.; construct \$25,000 plant addition; electrical mchy. and boilers ordered; plans furnishing light and power to Oldsmar and Safety Harbor factories.

Ga., Rebecca.—Town; install electric lights and water-works; vote on bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Grays.—Grays Electric Light Co. incorporated; capital \$3000; J. T. Gray, Jno. J. Young, S. T. Weldner.

Ky., Williamsburg.—Williamsburg Electric Co. organized; capital \$1000; C. Perkins, Mgr.; construct 60x30-ft. power-house; \$40,000; purchased 2 engine-driven direct-connected 150 K. V. A. alternators direct connected to 223 H. P. Ball engines; develop 250 H. P.; install boiler feed pump and switchboard; W. E. Biggs, Engr., Knoxville, Tenn. (See Machinery Wanted—Boiler Feed Pump; Switchboard.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Kansas City Power & Light Co., J. F. Porter, Prest.; enlarge plant; sink second condenser well; enlarge building; install 20,000 or 30,000 K. W. turbo-generator with auxiliaries; total cost \$2,500,000; plans extending transmission system next year; cost \$2,000,000.

N. C., Wilson.—City; install electric-light system; \$110,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Princeton.—Princeton Power Co.; increased capital from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Fertilizer Factories.

Fla., Hastings.—R. M. Burt, Secy.-Treas. Florida Potato Growers' Association; establish fertilizer plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Fertilizer Materials.)

Fla., Lybeck.—Lybeck Ocean Harvester Co., N. A. Lybeck, Prest.-Mgr., 140 W. Forsyth St., Jacksonville, Fla., and 131 W. 36th St., New York; mfr. fish scrap into fertilizer. (See Miscellaneous Factories.)

Md., Curtis Bay.—Rasin-Monumental Co., National Marine Bank Bldg.; subsidiary to Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.; construct 4 concrete and steel structures to replace present ones; increase floor space from 20,000 to 30,000 or 40,000 sq. ft.; install mchy.; increase output 50 per cent.

S. C., Charleston.—MacMurphy Fertilizer Co.; increase capital from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

S. C., Sumter.—Sumter Fertilizer Co.; increase capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Va., Emporia.—Emporia Potassium Phosphate Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; A. L. Kreiss, Prest.

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

Ark., Little Rock.—Weiman Milling Co.; construct \$8000 addition.

Ark., Tinsman.—W. S. Nutt; rebuild grist mill.

Ky., Owensboro.—Ohio Valley Distributing Co. inceptd.; capital \$3000; Frank E. Katterjohn, J. B. Miles, S. H. Williams.

Tex., San Antonio.—Liberty Mills; increase capital from \$100,000 to \$750,000.

Tex., Texline.—Farmers' Supply Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; E. B. Wilson, Talmage Albany, A. M. Houghton.

Tex., Whitewright.—Kimbell Milling Co.; install corn-shelling plant.

Foundry and Machine Plants.

Ala., Woodhewn.—Foundry.—American Blakeslee Co.; erect steel and brick foundry building; \$4000.

Ky., Louisville.—Printers' Supplies.—Vogt Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; Ben F. Vogt, John M. Upton, I. L. Sauer; mfr. printers' rollers and supplies.

La., New Orleans.—Sugar Machinery.—Gilbert D. Von Phul, Poyfarre St.; build factory, machine shop, warehouse; 1-story buildings; equipment to include traveling cranes; will mfr. special sugar and other mchy.; purchased 300x300-ft. plant site; now has assembling plant.

Md., Baltimore.—Iron Work.—J. J. Lacey Co., Philpot and Wells Sts.; erect foundry; brick construction; slag roofing; \$14,000; R. B. Mason, Contr., 308 W. Madison St. (Lately noted to erect plant addition.)

Miss., Gulfport.—Machinery.—Dantzler Foundry & Machine Works re-organized; Mr. Graham, Mgr., New York; improve plant; install equipment to mfr. heavy machinery.

Mo., Joplin.—Machinery.—Machinery Supply Corporation; erect 1-story 200x300-ft. factory and 2-story 32x32-ft. office building; brick and stone construction; C. H. Sudhoelter & Co., Archts., 215 W. 9th St.

Mo., St. Louis.—Street Cars.—Missouri Car Co., Central National Bank Bldg., organized; capital \$500,000; Theodore A. Brewster, Prest.; J. J. O'Brien, V.-P.-Treas.; G. E. Holke, Secy.; erect 100x400-ft. factory, office, power plant and cabinet shop; fireproof construction; bids until Dec. 1; install steel and woodworking mchy.; specialize in mfr. of one-man safety cars; weekly capacity 10 cars; Eames & Young, Archts.; Brussel & Viterbo, Const. Engrs.; both Arcade Bldg.

(See Machinery Wanted—Woodworking Machinery; Steelworking Machinery.)

Okla., Tulsa.—Machine Shop.—A. B. Patterson; erect machine shop; contemplated.

Okla., Tulsa.—Steel.—Tulsa Structural Steel Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; H. V. Carter, W. C. Myers, J. W. Cowles.

Tex., Beaumont.—Machine Shop.—Beaumont Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.; erect machine shop; install equipment; \$100,000.

Tex., Houston.—Oil-field Supplies.—Cameron Iron Works, 711 Milby St., organized; J. S. Abercrombie, Prest.-Treas.; H. S. Cameron, V.-P.-Mgr.; Edmond L. Lorehn, Secy.; mfrs. oil-field supplies. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$25,000.)

Tex., Houston.—Castings.—Southern Motor Mfg. Assn.; erect monitor type 3-mold foundry building; install open-hearth annealing ovens, cupola, core ovens, crane truck ladles, trolleys, etc.; \$50,000 to \$60,000; daily capacity 12 tons malleable castings from open-hearth ovens and 5 tons gray iron from cupola; A. C. Munde, Contr.

Tex., San Antonio.—Iron Work.—Alamo Iron Works; increased capital from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Va., Richmond.—Machine Shop, etc.—Tredegar Co.; rebuild burned machine and pattern shops; loss \$200,000.

W. Va., Charleston.—Machinery.—Union Electric & Machine Co.; increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

W. Va., Huntington.—Chains, etc.—United States Chain & Forging Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; improve Huntington and Marietta (Ohio) plants; Frank A. Bond, Gen. Mgr., writes to Manufacturers Record: Discontinue certain lines at McKees Rocks (Pa.) Pittsburgh district plant; transferring certain equipment to Huntington and Marietta (Ohio) plants; install this equipment in present factory buildings; about double capacity these 2 plants.

Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Ky., Ashland.—East Fork Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Van Buren Shortridge, W. H. Wheeler, E. J. Job.

Ky., Bowling Green.—Wright Leasing & Development Co. inceptd.; capital \$150,000; Paul Wright, Henry Hagerman, H. B. Hines.

Ky., Bowling Green.—Great Arch Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; J. A. Alexander, Bowling Green; Wm. J. Bray, Louisville, Ky.; O. A. Bennett, Owensboro, Ky.

Kentucky.—Kentucky Oil & Development Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, all Wilmington, Del.

Ky., Louisville.—Maxey Development Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; F. M. Maxey, Henry Miller, C. W. White.

Ky., Paintsville.—Venus Oil & Gas Co. incorporated; capital \$150,000; David and F. E. Browning, Paintsville; S. J. Patrick, Salyersville, Ky.

Okla., Pawhuska.—Pawhuska Petroleum Corp. chartered; capital \$100,000; G. B. Meliot, C. S. McDonald, J. D. Evans.

Ky., Pikeville.—J. G. & S. Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$40,000; B. B. Harley, J. K. and Green Charles.

La., Alexandria.—Alexandria Oil & Gas Co. organized; Frank V. B. Price, Prest.-Engr. Pinebur, Miss.; Marshall T. Cappell, Secy.-Treas., Alexandria; has 7000-acre lease; lay 1000 ft. 8-in. casing. Lately noted inceptd., capital \$50,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Piping.)

Okla., Okmulgee.—Refining.—Onyx Oil & Refining Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Jno. E. Neely, J. F. Stebbins, J. L. Dwyer.

Okla., Tulsa.—Sarco Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; E. M. Connor, J. M. Plumlee, S. D. True.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Southeastern Oil Co.; increased capital from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

Tex., Amarillo.—Master Oil & Gas Co. organized; capital \$30,000; R. R. Masterson, Prest.; C. E. Weymouth, Secy.; W. O'Brien, Treas.

Tex., Breckenridge.—Distributing.—Star Distributing Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; W. M. Harrison, H. S. Hale, Jr., W. B. Price.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Owenwood Oil Corp. chartered; capital \$10,000,000; Owen A. and Bert G. Wood, Geo. M. Lucas.

Tex., Leonard.—Leonard Oil Mill Co. inceptd.; capital \$75,000; J. A. Craft, O. S. and W. L. Ferguson.

Tex., Somerset.—Somerset Petroleum Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; J. K. Blackstone, L. C. H. and S. W. Kearny.

Tex., Temple.—Temple Gas Light Co.; enlarge and improve plant; \$50,000; erect 50,000 cu. ft. capacity relief holder supplementary to present 80,000-ft. holder; install duplicate gas-making mch.; increase present annual capacity of 27,000,000 cu. ft.

Texas.—Tex-Oil Oil Co. inceptd.; C. T. Cohee, C. B. Outten, S. L. Mackey; all Wilmington, Del.

Tex., Waco.—Waco Drilling Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Geo. and Mike Koury, A. J. Powell.

Va., Richmond.—Virginia Lease Corp. chartered; capital \$25,000; J. D. Blair, Prest.; C. M. Strickler, Secy.

W. Va., Huntington.—Licking Valley Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; \$500,000; L. N. Frantz, Albert H. Smith, W. J. Rogers.

Va., Winchester.—Virginia-Colorado Development Co. inceptd.; capital \$80,000; C. T. Owen, Prest.; F. A. Jacques, Secy.

Hydro-Electric Plants.

Ala., Dothan.—City; build hydro-electric plant on Choctawhatchee River; contemplated. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Augusta.—City, Nisbet Wingfield, City Engr.; build hydro-electric plant; Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engrs., Healey Bldg., Atlanta, advise Manufacturers Record: Project has not reached designing stage; financial negotiations progressing. (Lockwood, Greene & Co. noted in June as preparing plans and specifications for a hydro-electric plant.)

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

Ark., Piggott.—Piggott Bottling Works, W. F. Smith in charge; erect ice plant; machinery purchased.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Federal Ice & Refrigerating Co., E. W. Rice, Gen. Mgr., main office Dearborn Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; erect \$250,000 plant; construct building containing engine and tank-rooms, daily and permanent storage rooms, etc.; concrete construction; build 1000-ft. icing platform; install mch., including three 225-ton compressors and 2 tank units; purchased; capacity 300 tons; plans by Ball Ice Machine Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Blome-Sinek Co., Gen. Contr., 139 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Dowd, Engr. in charge.

Fla., Winter Garden.—Winter Garden Ice & Cold Storage Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; S. J. T. and W. N. Seegar, B. M. Allen; all Ocoee, Fla.

La., West Monroe.—Frank Varino & Co.; erect \$50,000 to \$60,000 refrigeration plant.

Miss., Meridian.—City, E. J. Gallagher, Chrmn. of Committee; establish municipal ice plant; vote on \$150,000 bonds.

Okla., Boley.—Boley Ice & Fuel Co. organized; L. L. Dolphin, Prest.; A. W. Ward,

V.-P.; Henry C. Taylor, Secy.; S. W. Williams, Treas.; Wm. L. Jones, Mgr.; erect 60x80-ft. building; stone construction; \$5000; install \$9000 mch.; purchased. (Previously noted inceptd., capital \$6000.)

Okla., Tonkawa.—Tonkawa Ice Co., M. Schonwald, Prest.-Mgr.; has \$32,000 fireproof building with \$30,000 mch.; daily output 20 to 25 tons. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Pump; Elevator.)

S. C., Ware Shoals.—Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.; erect ice and dairy plant; John W. Ferguson Co., Contr., Patterson, N. J.

Tex., Ballinger.—C. S. Guin; erect ice plant; install engine and boiler.

Tex., Dallas.—Texas Ice & Cold Storage Co., W. H. Sisk, Supt.; erect ice plant.

Tex., Houston.—Rio Grande Valley Ice Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; H. Hamilton, J. S. Marshall.

Iron and Steel Plants.

Tenn., Memphis.—Rolling Mill.—Memphis Iron & Steel Co. organized; capital \$300,000; B. L. Mallory, Prest.; E. H. Baumgarten, Secy.-Treas.; J. E. Conley, Mgr.; has building; steel construction; install rolling-mill mch.; purchased; daily output 100 tons bar iron.

Land Developments.

Fla., Arcadia.—Ritza Farms & Development Co. inceptd.; capital \$75,000; D. L. McSwain, Prest.; L. S. Malone, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—City, Mayor Mitchell; develop athletic field; vote on \$50,000 bonds.

Fla., Wauchula.—Peace River Land Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; J. Poucher, Wilbur Montgomery, Lee M. Hammel.

Ga., Dalton.—Mrs. Judd; develop estate; improve school grounds; E. S. Draper, Landscape Archt., 11 E. 5th St., Charlotte, N. C., and New York.

Mo., Kansas City.—City, T. C. Harrington, Secy. Board Park Commrs.; develop park; \$62,861.

N. C., Burlington.—Consolidated Textile Corp., Greensboro, N. C.; improve Oasippe Mills village; E. S. Draper, Landscape Archt., 11 E. 5th St., Charlotte, N. C., and New York.

N. C., Mount Holly.—American Yarn Processing Co.; construct mill village; E. S. Draper, Landscape Archt., 11 E. 5th St., Charlotte, N. C., and New York.

S. C., Clinton.—Lydia Cotton Mills; improve village; develop school grounds and playground, community center, village planting, street grading; E. S. Draper, Landscape Archt., 11 E. 5th St., Charlotte, N. C., and New York.

Va., Danville.—Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills; develop park and estate about mill and Hylton Hall; E. S. Draper, Landscape Archt., 11 E. 5th St., Charlotte, N. C., and New York.

Lumber Manufacturing.

Ala., Lillita.—Wallace O. Derby; rebuild burned sawmill.

Ark., Tinsman.—W. S. Nutt; rebuild sawmill, gin and grist mill; loss \$15,000.

Fla., Florida City.—Florida City Lumber Co. (lately noted inceptd., capital \$25,000) organized; B. H. Edwards, Prest.-Mgr.; has plant; install drykiln and planer, matcher, molder; daily capacity 15,000 ft. yellow pine. (See Machinery Wanted—Drykiln; Woodworking Machinery.)

Fla., Escambia.—Ray Saw Mill Co. inceptd.; capital \$250,000; Paul B. Ray, Thomas M.

Stevens; both Mobile, Ala.; E. L. McGown, Pace, Fla.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Maine Lumber & Supply Co., Alfred R. Clark, Prest.; erect sawmill.

Miss., De Kalb.—Stallworth Bros.; rebuild burned sawmill.

Miss., Norfield.—Denkman Lumber Co.; rebuild burned sawmill and timber ramps; loss \$250,000.

N. C., Greensboro.—Fuller Lumber Co., J. J. Mallonee, Gen. Mgr.; install additional mchy., including box shook splicer, bundler, cross-cut saw and rip saw tables, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Box Machinery.)

Tenn., Clarksville.—N. Christianson; rebuild burned saw and planing mill.

Tenn., Nashville.—Moore & Keith Lumber Co. Inceptd.; capital \$25,000; O. G. Moore, Walter Keith, Jr., G. W. Pyle.

Tex., Cooper.—Ratcliff Lumber Co. Inceptd.; capital \$45,000; J. L. Ratcliff, W. H. Jones, Max T. Turbeville.

Tex., Galveston.—Gulf Lumber Co.; increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Metal-Working Plants.

W. Va., Wheeling.—Fenders.—Safety Fender Corp. organized; A. A. Anthony, Prest.-Treas.; Wheeling; A. A. Roth, V.-P., Baltimore, Md.; mfrs. automobile safety fenders.

Mining.

N. C., Charlotte.—Asbestos.—Southern Asbestos Co.; increased capital to \$800,000.

N. C., Raleigh.—Asbestos.—Southern Asbestos Co.; increased capital from \$350,000 to \$500,000.

Va., Petersburg.—Sand and Gravel.—James River Sand & Gravel Corp. chartered; capital \$200,000; Robert W. Wells, Prest.; W. W. Hines, Secy.

Miscellaneous Construction.

Fla., Pensacola.—Dock.—City; construct municipal dock; \$250,000; Pensacola Shipbuilding Co., Contr. (Lately noted to build.)

Fla., Tampa.—Terminal.—Port Commrs., S. M. Sparkman, Prest.; dredge Ybor channel for terminal construction; bids until Nov. 1; Benj. Thompson, Engr., Box 1044. (See Machinery Wanted—Dredging.)

Md., Baltimore.—Coal Piers.—Western Maryland Ry., H. A. Lane, Ch. Engr.; expend \$622,800 on extensions to coal piers, dredging, etc., at Port Covington, Baltimore, increasing yard and terminal facilities at Connellsville, Pa., where connection is made with Pittsburg & Lake Erie Ry., and yards and sidings on West Virginia Division.

Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Fla., Avon Park.—Transportation.—Highlands Transportation Co. Inceptd.; capital \$100,000; J. A. Caldwell, Prest.; C. H. Walker, V.-P.; A. V. Andrews, Secy.; C. E. Lamar, Treas.

Fla., Eustis.—Printing.—Lake Region Printing Co. Inceptd.; capital \$40,000; W. S. McClelland, Prest.; A. D. Miller, V.-P.; Philip Reister, Secy.; George A. Pierce, Treas.; erect 130-ft. additional building; first floor for offices; second for apartments; equip for printing plant.

Ga., Rockingham.—Publishing.—Signal Publishing Co. Inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. C. Pegram.

Ky., Ashland.—Electrical, etc.—Diamond Grid Battery & Electric Co. Inceptd.; capital \$2500; T. P. Owings, J. H. Briant, C. F. Higgins.

Ky., Nicholasville.—Construction.—Higgins

Construction Co. Inceptd.; capital \$15,000; W. D. and J. B. Betts; both Nicholasville; James Higgins, Richmond, Ky.

La., Lake Charles.—Laundry.—Lake Side Steam Laundry, G. W. Cline, Propr.; purchased 100x300-ft. site; erect laundry.

Md., Baltimore.—Printing and Lithographing.—United States Printing & Lithographing Co., 429 E. Cross St.; erect 150x130-ft. additional unit; brick, steel and concrete construction; Consolidated Engineering Co., Contr., Calvert Bldg. (Lately noted to erect plant.)

Md., Baltimore.—Tank Steamers.—Calvert Navigation Co. organized; capital \$2,000,000; Prest., Holden A. Evans, Prest. of Baltimore Dry Docks & Shipbuilding Co.; operate 4 tank steamers between New York, New Orleans, Tampico and other cities; first tanker launched; equip it for 3,000,000-gal. capacity.

Mo., Jefferson City.—Dairy.—Capital City Milk Co. Inceptd.; capital \$14,000; John Schrimpf, Fred Landwehr, Jos. Haaf; specialize in buttermilk; daily capacity 300 gals.

N. C., Spray.—Signal Publishing Co. Inceptd.; capital \$25,000; G. G. Gammon, G. G. Scott, P. H. Halslip; all Leaksville, N. C.

Okla., Bartlesville.—Publishing.—New Era Publishing Co. Inceptd.; capital \$5000; John A. Rawlings, M. W. Musselman, G. T. Overfield.

Okla., Muskogee.—Trucking.—Brotherton Trucking Co. Inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Ezra Brainard, Jr., Charles P. Gotwals, C. E. Channon.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Engraving.—Peerless Engraving Co. Inceptd.; capital \$5000; Claude B. Scribner, Oliver F. Hare, Philip D. Schmidt.

S. C., Abbeville.—Laundry.—G. H. Cannon, 166 N. Main St.; establish laundry; contemplated. (See Machinery Wanted—Laundry Machinery.)

S. C., Greenville.—Electrical, etc.—Battery & Electric Co. Inceptd.; capital \$15,000; Charles J. Snow, Prest.; John B. Chisolm, V.-P.; Louis D. Chisolm, Secy.-Treas.

S. C., Ware Shoals.—Dairy.—Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.; erect dairy and ice plant; John W. Ferguson Co., Contr., Patterson, N. J.

Tex., Dallas.—Laundry.—Rainbow Family Laundry; establish laundry.

Tex., Dallas.—Laundry.—American Laundry Co.; establish laundry.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Printing.—Paxton & Evans organized; M. D. Evans, Prest.; C. W. Harris, V.-P.; P. H. Bryan, Secy. (Lately noted Inceptd., capital \$85,000.)

Tex., Temple.—Laundry.—J. S. Coats; organized company; establish steam laundry; leased building; install machinery; purchased; \$25,000.

Tex., Temple.—Swimming Pool.—Riverside Swimming Pool Co. organized; W. C. Knight, Prest.-Mgr., 15 N. 2d St.; Lee Knight, V.-P.; O. L. Vaden, Secy.; C. L. Strange, Treas.; erect 75x150-ft. concrete pool and buildings; \$10,000; open bids Oct. 1; install pumps, electric motors, gasoline engines, piping, gate valves, bathtubs, fixtures, etc. Lately noted organized. (See Machinery Wanted—Pumps; Motor; Engines; Piping, etc. Bathtubs, etc.)

Va., Culpeper.—Publishing.—Star Publishing Co. Inceptd.; capital \$20,000; Rufus G. Roberts, Prest.; Fred C. Thurston, Secy.

Miscellaneous Factories.

Ala., Birmingham.—Batteries, etc.—Rex Battery & Ignition Co. organized; T. R. Carlisle, Prest.; J. W. Brown, Secy.; R. R. Conwell, Treas.-Mgr.; mfrs. automobile batteries. (Lately noted Inceptd., capital \$5000.)

Ark., Little Rock.—Calloway-Martin-Dil-

lard Products Co. Inceptd.; H. A. Martin, Jr., J. N. Dillard; both Little Rock; J. A. Calloway, Arkadelphia, Ark.

Ark., Little Rock.—Pharmaceutical Extracts, W. W. Hughes Wholesale Drug Co., Cotton Exchange Bldg., organized; capital \$100,000; Frank Schachleiter, V.-P.; establish plant to mfrs. pharmaceutical extracts, tinctures, compounds, etc.

Fla., Leesburg.—Cigars.—C. A. Parker Cigar Co., Charles A. Parker, Orlando, Fla.; plans establishing cigar factory.

Fla., Lybeck.—Tannery.—Lybeck Ocean Harvester Co., N. A. Lybeck, Prest.-Mgr., 140 W. Forsyth St., Jacksonville, Fla., and 131 W. 36th St., New York; build tannery; daily capacity 1000 shark and porpoise hides; erection by owner; operate ocean harvester equipped for butchering, curing, packing, skinning and otherwise handling various sea products; mfrs. scrap into fertilizer; construct shell road to connect Lybeck with beach boulevard extending to Jacksonville; has 200 acres; develop townsites. (See Machinery Wanted—Engine; Generator.)

Fla., Naples.—Paper.—E. W. Crayton, Prest. Naples Improvement Co.; interested in establishing plant to mfrs. paper from saw grass. (See Machinery Wanted—Paper Machinery.)

Fla., Quincy.—Tobacco.—Quincy Tobacco Co. Inceptd.; capital \$50,000; D. Douglas, Quincy; G. H. Malone, D. C. Carmichael; both Dothan, Ala.

Fla., Tampa.—Cigars.—Berriman Bros. incorporated; capital \$400,000; Edw. C. Berriman, Prest.; Chas. A. Stroude, Treas.; both Chicago, Ill.; K. I. McKay, Secy., Tampa, Fla.

Ga., Albany.—Bottling.—Pepsi-Cola Co., Newbern, N. C.; establish \$100,000 bottling plant and syrup-distributing depot.

Ga., Americus.—Bottling.—Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Newbern, N. C.; contemplates establishing \$100,000 bottling plant and syrup-distributing depot.

Ga., Macon.—Bottling.—Red Rock Bottling Co. Inceptd.; capital \$20,000; R. A. Wood, Macon; H. T. Hagan, W. S. McLaren; both Atlanta, Ga.

Ga., Savannah.—Cooking Oils, etc.—Southern States Packing Co., R. M. Williamson, Gen. Mgr., Statesboro, Ga.; establish compound factory for cooking oil, soap, etc.; also packing plant.

Ky., Louisville.—Bakeries.—National System of Bakeries Inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Geo. Rogers, Arthur Gerler, Maurice Howetz.

Ky., Louisville.—Drugs.—Saltonic Drug Co. Inceptd.; capital \$600; Robt. M. and Mary C. Steele, R. F. Wharton.

La., Bastrop.—Wood Pulp.—Kansas City Packing Box Co., Kansas City, Mo.; construct \$1,000,000 wood-pulp factory; later plans additional unit; cost several hundred thousand dollars.

La., Cargas.—Oil and Gas Products.—United Natural Oil & Gas Products Corp., C. A. Barbour, Prest., Houston, Tex.; construct 50 additional carbon-burning houses.

La., New Iberia.—Newsprint Paper, etc.—United Fiber & Products Co. organized; capital \$1,000,000; Wm. T. Larkin, Prest., 1520 Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; Cyrus F. Logan, V.-P. and Engr., 467 C St.; N. W., Washington, D. C.; Saml. P. Bowers, Treas., Philadelphia, Pa.; previously purchased Sugar Cane By-Products Co.'s paper mill, dwellings and 16% acres land; mfrs. paper pulp from sugar-cane refuse and rice straw; issuing \$300,000 stock for additional new mchy. and capital to operate at full capacity; in future proposes adding mchy. to mfrs. newsprint, wrapping and high-grade book paper, and plans to build additional mills,

especially in Texas and California. (Previously noted.)

La., New Orleans—Air Products.—Linde Air Products Co., M. E. Johnston, Secy.-Treas., 30 E. 42d St., New York; build \$250,000 to \$300,000 plant; 1-story 125x125-ft. fireproof factory building; brick, steel and glass daylight structure; purchased chemical apparatus; mfrs. oxygen; private plans; S. R. Donnellon, Constr. Engr., 30 E. 42d St., New York. (Previously noted build oxygen factory.)

Md., Baltimore—Drugs.—Lee Drug Co., 525 Munsey Bldg., Inceptd.; capital \$30,000; Matthias L. Winkel, Arthur D. Padgett, Nellie D. Watts.

Md., Baltimore—Enamels and Paints.—National Bituminous Enamel & Paint Corp., J. R. Broderick, Prest., Archt. and Constr. Engr., Key Highway at Lawrence and Harvey Sts.; construct 8-story 150x50-ft. and 3-story 75x50-ft. reinforced-concrete buildings; install grinders, mixers, conveyors, gas burners and motors; mfrs. bituminous paints and enamels; Price Construction Co., Contr., Maryland Trust Bldg. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Containers; Laboratory Equipment; Paint Materials.)

Md., Baltimore—Sugar Refinery.—American Sugar Refining Co., 117 Wall St., New York; obtained permit for construction 9-story 164x60-ft. building; one of various structures for \$8,000,000 refinery; 14 in all, including 1-story 130x110-ft. boiler-house, 375-ft. bulkhead for coal storage and 726x107-ft. raw-sugar shed and wharf; all fireproof; reinforced concrete on wood piles; 15-acre site on Patapsco River; Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., Gen. Contr., 107 Milk St.; Chas. T. Main, Engr.-Archt., 201 Devonshire St.; both Boston, Mass. (Previously noted to build this refinery; construction now progressing.)

Md., Curtis Bay—Carbonic-acid Gas.—Compressed Carbonic Co. organized; capital \$1,020,000; Prest., A. R. Ludlow, V.-P. of Air Reduction Co.; V.-P., Geo. B. Cowper; both New York; Res. Agt., Carl Haner, Jr., Stonehouse Cove, Curtis Bay; takes over certain contracts between United States Industrial Alcohol Co. and Air Reduction Co.; has plant mfg. compressed carbonic-acid gas for bottling trade; annual output 2,000,000 lbs.; gas formerly waste product of United States Industrial Alcohol Co.; compress into steel drums under high pressure.

Miss., Gulfport — Ice-cream. — Harris Ice Cream Co. Inceptd.; capital \$100,000; J. O. Gillespie, Gulfport; E. R. Harris, New Orleans, La.; S. A. Skellie, Long Beach, Miss.

Miss., Jackson — Bottling. — Pepsi-Cola Co., Newbern, N. C.; contemplates establishing \$100,000 bottling plant and syrup-distributing depot.

Mo., St. Louis.—Wangler Realty Co., C. H. Frank, Prest., 314 N. Broadway; construct 1 and 2-story 120x106-ft. factory addition; Wedemeyer & Nelson, Archts., Walnutwright Bldg.; Aug. Winkle, Gen. Contr., 7310 N. Leflingwell Ave.

Mo., St. Louis — Spark Plugs. — King Bee Spark Plug Co. Inceptd.; capital \$60,000; F. P. Reppenhausen, Prest.; purchased factory building; remodel; install mch.; increase daily output to 10,000 spark plugs.

N. C., Asheville—Brooms.—A. C. Daingerfield, Prest. Standard Tanning, Extracting & Pulp Co., Box 23; interested in plan for factory; install broom mch. (See Machinery Wanted—Broom Machinery; Broom Straw.)

N. C., Fremont—Tobacco.—Fremont Tobacco Co. Inceptd.; capital \$50,000; J. T. Hooks, Fremont; R. A. Lindsay, Rocky Mount, N. C.

N. C., Greensboro — Cigars. — West India

Cigar Co. Inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Carlos C. Velle, G. H. Mitchell, C. Martinez.

N. C., Salisbury—Bottling.—Pepsi-Cola Co., New Bern, N. C.; contemplates establishing \$100,000 bottling plant and syrup distributing depot.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Bottling.—Pepsi-Cola Co., New Bern, N. C.; contemplates establishing \$100,000 bottling plant and syrup distributing depot.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Mirrors.—Hill Glass Co. organized; W. P. Hill, Prest.-Treas.; W. J. Paschal, Secy. and Gen. Mgr.; construct 175x80-ft. fireproof building; \$25,000; install mch.; mfrs. mirrors. (Lately noted Inceptd., capital \$250,000.)

Okla., Broken Arrow.—Talco Oil & Gas Co. Inceptd.; capital \$40,000; E. T. Neibling, J. I. Lewis, C. B. Talbot.

Okla., Guthrie.—Peerless Carbon Co.; construct additional carbon-burning houses; \$100,000.

S. C., Charleston—Drugs.—Dudman Drug & Chemical Co., 46 Broad St.; increase capital from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000.

S. C., Charleston—Soft Drinks.—Rausch Mfg. Co. Inceptd.; capital \$7500; Chas. E. Rausch, Prest.; Minnie A. Rausch, Secy.-Treas.

Tenn., Memphis — Chemicals. — Southern Chemical Mfg. Co. Inceptd.; capital \$5000; E. A. Hall, Fred Young, Frank O. Sullivan.

Tex., Dallas—Bakery.—Barker Bakery Co., Harry S. Armstrong, V.-P.; T. R. Flanagan, Gen. Mgr.; all New Orleans, La.; leased 2-story, 75x70 ft. building; erect addition; improve and remodel; \$30,000.

Tex., Dallas—Cones.—Consolidated Wafer Co., Laurens D. Pape, Secy. and Local Mgr., New York; establish ice cream cone factory; leased 2-story building; 15,000 sq. ft. floor space; purchased \$40,000 to \$50,000 mch.; install; yearly output 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 cones.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Bottling.—Pepsi-Cola Co., Newbern, N. C.; contemplates establishing \$100,000 bottling plant and syrup distributing depot.

Tenn., Columbia—Bottling.—Pepsi-Cola Co., Newbern, N. C.; contemplates establishing \$100,000 bottling plant and syrup-distributing depot.

Tenn., Jackson — Ice Cream. — Smith Bros. Co.; triple mfg. capacity; install 10-ton ice factory; 2500-gal. hardening-room for storage and hardening cream; additional pasteurizing and cooling mch.; increase hardening-room capacity to 5000 gals. (Previously noted install additional plant equipment.)

Tenn., Knoxville — Soaps. — Tennessee Soap Co. Inceptd.; G. R. Brammer, Leo J. Fanz, E. F. Williams; build factory.

Tenn., Knoxville—Bottling.—Pepsi-Cola Co., Newbern, N. C.; contemplates establishing \$100,000 bottling plant and syrup distributing depot.

Tenn., Memphis — Chemicals. — Southern Chemical Manufacturing Co. Inceptd.; capital \$5000; E. A. Hall, Fred Young, Hearn Tidwell.

Tex., Mart—Drugs.—Miller-Smith Drug Co. Inceptd.; capital \$6000; L. E. Miller, W. E. and C. E. Smith.

Tenn., Nashville—Butter.—Belle Meade Butter Co.; increase capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Tex., Dallas—Ice Cream, etc.—Arthur Marshall, Oklahoma City, Okla.; construct \$100,000 ice-cream and milk plant.

Tex., Sweetwater—Paper.—United States Gypsum Co., 205 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.; construct paper mill, using 300,000 gals. water daily.

Tex., Sweetwater—Gypsum Products, etc.—United States Gypsum Co., 205 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.; construct \$1,000,000 gypsum products plant; mfrs. knocked-down gypsum plaster plates for buildings; purchased gypsum rights on 40,000 acres. (Previously noted, but plant not then designed.)

Va., Lynchburg — Bottling. — Pepsi-Cola Co., New Bern, N. C.; contemplates establishing \$100,000 bottling plant and syrup distributing depot.

W. Va., Clarksburg—Cones.—Swager Cone Co.; increased capital from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

W. Va., Wheeling—Glass.—Mountain State Specialty Co. organized; Leon Sonnenborn, Prest.; J. A. Hutchinson, Secy.-Treas.; contemplates establishing plant to mfr. glass. (Lately noted Inceptd., capital \$25,000.)

Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, Etc.

Ala., Dothan—Garage.—J. C. Walden; erect garage and salesroom; 1 story; 120x100 ft.; \$40,000; or 2 story, 130x100 ft.; \$60,000; brick; composition roof; cement floor; heating plant, \$2500.

Ky., Louisville—Automobiles.—Ropke Automotive Corporation chartered; capital \$2000; August Ropke, H. A. Ropke, Martin Pfeiffer.

Ky., Louisville—Motor Trucks.—Kankanee Truck Sales Co. Inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Leon S. Beam, Paul C. Barth, J. J. Kavanagh.

Ky., Paducah—Automobiles.—Union Motor Co. Inceptd.; capital \$50,000; R. Calissi, Geo. Steinhauer, W. P. Allen.

La., Monroe—Tires, etc.—Dickard-Marx Rubber Co. organized; capital \$20,000; Herbert E. Dickard, Prest.; N. O. Burnam, V.-P.; Leon L. Marx, Secy.-Treas.

La., Shreveport—Tires.—344 Tire Service Co. Inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Jas. R. Emery, Prest.; King Merritt, V.-P.; I. S. Emery, Secy.-Treas.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—S. W. Snitzer Union Fish Co., 3454 Reisterstown Rd.; erect garage and service station; 3 stories; brick; John Freund, Archt., 1307 St. Paul St.

Md., Ellicott City—Automobiles.—Patapasco Garage; erect automobile building; 75-ft. square; concrete; fireproof.

Mo., St. Louis—Garage.—Meletio Garage Co., Wm. Meletio, Prest.; erect \$50,000 garage addition; total dimensions, 162x140 ft.; erect other garages and filling stations.

Okla., Coalgate—Automobiles.—B. F. Williams Motor Co. organized; B. F. Williams, Prest.; Clare Williams, V.-P.; Boone Williams, Secy.-Treas.; occupy rented quarters for year; later contemplates building. (Lately noted Inceptd., capital \$30,000.)

S. C., Charleston—Automobiles.—Southern States Motors Corp. chartered; capital \$300,000; D. R. Yarbrough, Prest.-Treas.; Jno. P. Thomas, V.-P. and V.-Treas.; C. W. Jacobs, Secy.

Tenn., Nashville—Tires and Tubes.—Tennessee Compression Tube & Tire Co. Inceptd.; capital \$60,000; Robert Ligon, Wm. Fuqua, Alexander James Porter, Roscoe Bond.

Tenn., Waverly.—Waverly Motor Co. Inceptd.; capital \$30,000; S. H. Bryan, W. G. Petty, W. W. Pace.

Tex., Dallas—Garage.—Ballard Burgher and W. W. Fisher; erect garage; 1 story; 42x140 ft.; brick; \$17,500; Rupert Slaughter, Contr.

Tex., Jasper—Automobiles.—Jasper Automobile Co. Inceptd.; capital \$50,000; G. G. Markley, P. H. Powell, J. H. Pruett.

Tex., San Antonio—Garage.—S. X. Callahan Garage, 419 N. Flores St.; rebuild burned garage; loss \$18,000.

Tex., San Antonio.—Bull Bros.; occupy automobile building to be erected by Russell C.

Hill; 1 story; brick; hollow tile; faced with dark brown brick and white stone trimmings; plate-glass windows; \$20,000; S. A. Freeborn, Contr.

Tex., Silsbee—Automobiles.—Silsbee Automobile Co. Inceptd.; capital \$25,000; G. G. Markley, P. H. Powell, N. A. Cravens.

Tex., Smithville—Automobiles.—Smithville Motor Co. Inceptd.; capital \$30,000; A. V. Bothage, Oswald Buescher, A. G. Buescher.

Tex., Waco—Automobiles.—Goodhue Smith; erect \$6000 automobile building; Sparks & Williamson, Contrs.

Va., Roanoke—Automobiles.—Scott Motor Co. Inceptd.; capital \$50,000; T. W. Scott, Prest.; J. O. Scott, Secy.

W. Va., Morgantown—Garage.—Central Automobile Co., care Forney Wade, Chestnut and Kirk Sts.; erect garage addition; 1 story; 90x60 ft.; brick; steel; concrete; fireproof; Carl Reger, Archt., Fraction Bldg.

Railway Shops, Terminals, Roadhouses, Etc.

Okla., Lawton.—St. Louis-San Francisco R. R., F. G. Jonah, Ch. Engr., St. Louis, Mo.; erect 6-stall, 116-ft. roundhouse with machine shop, power-house and blacksmith shop; ordinary construction; \$50,000; Globe Construction Co., Contr., Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry., F. H. Ringer, Chief Engr., St. Louis, Mo.; erect 10-stall roundhouse, machine shop and power-house; H. D. McCoy, Contr., Cleburne, Tex. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Dallas.—St. Louis Southwestern Ry., A. A. Mathews, Chief Engr., Tyler, Tex.; expend \$170,000 to enlarge shop buildings, existing station facilities and water stations; \$500,000 for betterments to bridges, trestles and culverts.

Road and Street Construction.

Ala., Geneva.—Geneva County Comms.; surface 25 mi. road from Geneva to Houston County line; sand and clay; \$170,063; one-half Federal aid.

Ark., Bentonville.—Benton County Comms. Roads and Revenues, Road Improvement Dist. 5, L. P. Kemper, Secy., Siloam Springs, Ark.; construct 34.75 mi. road; bridges; bids until Oct. 21; W. L. Winters, Engr., Fort Smith, Ark. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Fayetteville.—Washington County Comms.; construct 14 mi. road from Rogers; Allhands Davis, Contr.

Ark., Mena.—City Comms. Improvement Dist. 4, T. R. Jones, Sr.; pave 26 blocks.

D. C., Washington.—District Comms., 509 District Bldg.; awarded paving contracts; G. B. Mullin Co., 1296 Upshur St., \$59,000, grade and pave various streets; Chas. H. Tompkins, 1883 30th St., \$74,000, pave alleys. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Fla., Gainesville.—City; pave East Main, Boundary and other streets; vote Dec. 14 on \$120,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Lybeck.—Lybeck Ocean Harvester Co., N. A. Lybeck, Prest.-Mgr., 140 W. Forsyth St., Jacksonville, Fla., and 131 W. 36th St., New York; construct shell road to connect Lybeck with beach boulevard extending to Jacksonville, Fla. (See Miscellaneous Factories.)

Fla., Miami Beach.—City, J. F. Canova, Clk.; improve streets; issued \$32,000 bonds. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Williston.—Town, J. T. Lewis, Clk.; construct asphalt paving.

Ga., Decatur.—De Kalb County Comms.

Roads and Revenues, L. T. Y. Nash, Commr.; construct 1.913 mi. National Highway between Decatur and Scottdale; 23,865 sq. yds. asphalt pavement; \$750,000; Kreis & Wardrop, Contrs., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. V. Camp, Const. Engr., Box 421, Atlanta, Ga. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

La., Jena.—La Salle Parish Police Jury, S. Hodges, Prest.; grade 22 mi. road; steel bridges; contract for 8 mi. at \$18,116.50 to S. S. Andrews, Jena, La., and 14 mi. at \$39,957.80 to J. M. Montgomery, Shreveport, La.; Jas. A. McConnell, Engr., Jena. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Miss., Pittsboro.—Calhoun County, E. A. Enoch in charge, Vardaman, Miss.; construct 60-mi. hard-surface roads; \$1,000,000 available; J. B. Causey, Engr., Calhoun City, Miss. (Lately noted, voting bonds.)

Ga., Rome.—Floyd County Comms. Roads and Revenues; construct 7.3 mi. road between Floyd and Polk counties; \$67,250; J. W. Stapp, Contr., Birmingham, Ala. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ky., Covington.—City Comms.; improve streets and water-works; vote on \$625,000 bonds.

La., Covington.—St. Tammany Parish Police Jury; construct 5.93 mi. Slidell-Pearl River road; \$63,239; Bonabel Contracting Co., Contr.

La., Jena.—La Salle Parish Police Jury, S. Hodges, Prest.; grade 20 mi. road; steel bridges; \$100,000 available; bids until Oct. 4; Jas. A. McConnell, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

La., St. Martinville.—Highway Dept. Board State Engrs., 332 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La.; construct 5.60 mi. St. Martinville-Cade highway, St. Martin Parish; bids until Oct. 11; Duncan Bule, State Highway Engr., New Orleans. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Baltimore.—Board of Awards; pave Exeter, Stiles and Little Gough Sts.; sheet asphalt on 6-in. concrete base, vitrified brick gutters; bids until Oct. 6. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Md., Belair.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; construct 3 mi. State Highway along Philadelphia road from Little Gnpowder Falls toward Aberdeen; concrete; Harford County, Contract H-26; bids until Oct. 5. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Easton.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; construct 3 mi. State Highway on Easton-Claiborne road from Lipscomb's Gate to Royal Oak; concrete; Talbot County, Contract T-12; bids until Oct. 5. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Frederick.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; surface 1.79 mi. State Highway from Frederick Junction to Hopeland; concrete; Frederick County, Contract F-27 A; bids until Oct. 5. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Leonardtown.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; construct 5 mi. State Highway from Morganza toward Colton; gravel; St. Mary's County, Contract SM-14; bids until Oct. 5. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Louisville.—Winston County Highway Comsn., J. M. McKay; improve 4 mi. Louisville-Brooksville road from Big Yellow Creek to county line; bids until Oct. 4. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Meridian.—Lauderdale County Supervisors; complete paved highway from Marlon to Kemper County line; vote Oct. 5 on \$40,000 bonds.

N. C., Wilson.—Town, D. H. Hill, Mayor; improve streets; extend water and sewer systems; 75,000 sq. yds. pavements; \$531,000; R. G. Lassiter & Co., Contrs., Oxford, N. C.; Gladding, Morrison & Ott, Engrs., Wilson, N. C. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Mo., Clayton.—St. Louis County Comms.; grade 7.3 mi. St. Charles road, Section D; bids until Oct. 6; Wm Elbring, Highway Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Okla., Chickasha.—City, Dan W. Beets, Street Commr.; repair pavements in business and resident sections; grade streets.

Okla., Ponca City.—City, Harry Cragin, Mayor; pave 90 blocks; Park & Moraux, Contrs.; J. P. Richard, Engr. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Clinton.—Lydia Cotton Mills; grade streets; develop school grounds, etc.; E. S. Draper, Landscape Archt., 11 E. 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

S. C., Columbia.—City; pave streets; vote Nov. 16 on \$300,000 bonds; F. C. Wyse, City Engr.

S. C., Laurens.—Laurens County Highway Comsn.; construct 9 mi. Dixie highway between Princeton and Ware Shoals; bids until Oct. 1; N. C. Hughes, County Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

S. C., Saint George.—Dorchester County Highway Comsn., D. L. McAlhany, Secy.; grade and sand-clay surface roads from Saint George to Edisto River and to Summerville; build reinforced concrete bridge over Four Hole Swamp and reinforced concrete culverts; \$310,000; bids until Oct. 8; changed date from Sept. 21; Kluttz & Smith, Engrs., Concord, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tenn., Lexington.—Henderson County Commissioners, L. B. Johnson, Judge; construct roads; \$350,000 bonds.

Tex., Canyon.—City, J. D. Gamble, Mayor; pave public square and street crossings; voted \$20,000 bonds; Hess & Skinner, Engrs., Dallas, Tex. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Comanche.—Comanche County Commissioners; construct roads in De Leon and other districts; vote Oct. 2 on \$200,000 bonds.

Tex., Dallas.—City Comms.; pave Masten St.; \$32,265.70; Texas Bitulithic Co., Contr.; rescinded former contract.

Tex., Denton.—City, A. V. Hennon, Mayor; construct 56,000 sq. yds. paving; brick; 26,500 lin. ft. curb; \$100,000 available; O. L. Crigler, Contr., Denton and Willsboro, Tex. Supercedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Conveying Machinery.)

Tex., Fort Sam Houston.—Mexican Border Project, Col. F. G. Chamberlain, Contr. Quartermaster, Camp Travis, El Paso; build 6-mi. wagon road; let contract to Ririe & Montandon, San Antonio, for grading, excavation and construction.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Tarrant County Commissioners, W. E. Yancy, Auditor; awarded road contracts; W. P. McCoy, \$60,700.24, 9 mi. White Settlement road; D. H. Purvis, \$45,000, grade and drain 2 mi. Arlington-Grapevine road. (Lately noting inviting bids.)

Tex., Franklin.—Robertson County Comms., J. L. Goodman, Judge; grade, surface and drain 18 mi. Highway 14; steel-span bridges; Harris & Powell, Contrs., San Angelo, Tex. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tex., Georgetown.—Williamson County Comms.; construct road.

Tex., San Antonio.—City; pave 5 mi. Rock Quarry road; Uvalde Co., Contr.; H. Helland, City Engr. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Sulphur Springs.—Hopkins County Comms.; improve roads; vote on \$2,000,000 bonds.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—City, John H. Zirkle, Recorder; construct concrete sidewalks on Winchester and Virginia Aves.; bids until Oct. 1. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Tex., Weatherford.—City Comsn.; pave S. Main St.; invite bids.

W. Va., Wellsburg.—Brooke County Commissioners; construct 2½ mi. concrete road; Keeley Construction Co., Contr., Clarksburg, W. Va.; Geo. Steenrod, County Engr., Wellsburg.

Sewer Construction.

D. C., Washington.—District Commrs., Room 500 District Bldg.; construct 1000 lin. ft. concrete sewer; Asa M. Phillips, Sanitary Engr.; Geo. Heyman, Contr., 1116 Morse St. N. E. (Lately noted bids until Sept. 7.)

D. C., Washington.—Dist. Commrs., Room 500 District Bldg.; construct sewers; lay 1100 lin. ft. 21 and 24-in. pipe sewer; bids until Sept. 27. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

N. C., Gastonia.—City, R. G. Cherry, Mayor; construct reinforced concrete sewage-disposal plant; \$60,165; Wm. M. Piatt, Engr.; B. W. Harris, Contr.; both Durham, N. C. (Lately noted bids until Sept. 23.)

N. C., Wilson.—Town, D. H. Hill, Mayor; extend sewer and water systems; improve streets; construct 42,000 lin. ft. sanitary and storm sewers; 110 manholes; 200 catch basins; \$531,000; Gladding, Morrison & Ott, Engrs.; R. G. Lassiter, Contr. (Lately noted bids open until Sept. 1.)

Okla., Perry.—City, W. E. Johnson, Mayor; extend sewer system; vote on \$50,000 bonds.

Tex., Iowa Park.—City; construct sewer and water systems; vote Oct. 4 on \$55,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Charleston.—City, Bonner H. Hill, Mgr.; construct lateral sewers; 11,900 lin. ft. 8 to 48-in. sewer in open cut; bids until Oct. 1; Ernest Bruce, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Shipbuilding Plants.

Ky., Frankfort.—Boats, Barges, etc.—Frankfort Elevator Coal Co.; establish shipbuilding plant; leased building; install mch.; purchased; construct boats, barges and water crafts for individual and public use.

Telephone Systems.

N. C., Lexington.—Lexington Telephone Co.; increased capital from \$7500 to \$100,000. (Previously noted to install automatic system.)

Va., Roanoke.—Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; expend \$200,000 on system; install several hundred additional lines, equipment, etc.

Va., Bristol.—Bristol Telephone Co.; expend \$300,000 for additional system.

Textile Mills.

N. C., Belmont.—Yarn.—Linford Mills organized; capital \$600,000; A. C. Linberger, Prest.; J. E. Ford, Secy.-Treas.; R. C. Biberstein, Engr.-Arch't., Charlotte, N. C. (Previously noted inceptd.)

S. C., Laurens.—Cotton Cloth.—Mojoto Mfg. Co. organized; D. C. Jones, Prest.; J. M. D. Moore, V.-P.; J. W. Todd, Jr., Secy.-Treas.; has 2-story 60x24 ft building; brick and frame; \$2500; install 24 looms; has \$4000 mch.; 10 H. P. belt drive; daily output 600 yds. cloth; D. C. Jones lately noted to organize company. (See Machinery Wanted—Cotton Yarns; Silk Yarns; Warper.)

Water-Works.

Ark., Fort Smith.—City; improve water plant; \$200,000; purchased two 297 H. P. boilers; cost \$29,187; extend filtration beds; double filtering capacity; let contract for valves and special castings; W. Klersted, Engr., Kansas City, Mo. (Lately noted improve water-works.)

Ga., Rebecca.—City; install water-works and electric lights; votes on bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Ashland.—City; improve water and pumping station; erect filtration plant; extend and clean mains; install meters; build additional reservoir; vote in Nov. on \$250,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Covington.—City Commrs.; improve water-works and streets; vote on \$625,000 bonds.

Mo., Moberly.—City; improve water plant; voted \$350,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted voted \$175,000 bonds.)

N. C., Wilson.—Town, D. H. Hill, Mayor; extend water and sewer systems; improve streets; lay 13,700 lin. ft. 6-in. Class B water mains; \$531,000; Gladding, Morrison & Ott, Engrs.; R. G. Lassiter, Contr. (Lately noted bids until Sept. 1.)

S. C., Union.—City, R. P. Morgan, Mayor; improve and extend water-works; construct settling basin and \$10,000 cement reservoir. (Lately noted voted \$70,000 bonds.)

Tex., Iowa Park.—City; construct water and sewer systems; vote Oct. 4 on \$55,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Woodworking Plants.

Ark., Clarendon.—Wagon-wood Stock.—Galloway-Kennedy Co.; rebuild burned factory and office; loss \$100,000.

Fla., Key West.—Cigar Boxes.—Key West Box Co.; rebuild burned plant; \$150,000.

Ark., Newport.—Veneer.—Cotton Plant Veneer Co.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$75,000.

Fla., West Tampa.—Furniture.—Carpenter Furniture Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Raymond Carpenter, Prest.; Joseph E. Juston, V.-P.; both West Tampa; John B. Sutton, Secy.-Treas.

Ga., Macon.—Boxes.—Macon Box Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; B. B. Taylor, F. W. Roquemore, L. O. Atkinson.

Ga., Valdosta.—Staves.—Georgia Stave Co., P. W. Almond, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr.; increased capital to \$47,600.

Miss., Gulfport.—Mill and Cabinet Work.—Gulfport Mill & Cabinet Works; increased capital to \$50,000; later erect additional factory.

Miss., Yazoo City.—Cooperage.—Chickasaw Cooperage Co., J. L. Welford, Mgr.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$6000 to \$7000.

Mo., Springfield.—Veneer.—Springfield Furniture Co., N. National Blvd.; erect \$3000 veneer shed.

N. C., Lexington.—Furniture.—J. D. Bassett, T. V. Kirkman, J. S. Philpott; all Bassett, Va.; purchased established plant; improve and erect additional veneer-room; mfr. bedroom suites, including walnut and ivory types.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Phonographs.—Oklahoma Phonograph Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; A. H. Smith, S. L. Harris, J. R. Spielman.

Tex., Austin.—Ready-cut Houses, etc.—Woodward Mfg. Co. chartered; capital \$500,000; D. J. Woodward, Prest.; D. J. Woodward, Jr., Treas.; both San Antonio; Sam Sparks, V.-P.; J. A. Nichols, Secy.; both Austin; purchased building and site known as Penn Field from Government; brick buildings; 218,000 sq. ft. floor space; ordered mch. with

electric drive and individual motors; mfr. ready-cut houses, box cars, commercial automobile bodies, etc.

Va., Portsmouth.—E. P. Lindsay; rebuild burned wagon works; loss \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Va., Suffolk.—Veneer.—Suffolk Veneer Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Charles C. Miller, Prest., New York; Walter F. Price, V.-P.; A. Woolford, Secy.-Treas.; both Suffolk.

W. Va., Charleston.—Boxes.—Blue Grass Box Mfg. Co.; increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Fire Damage.

Ala., Brooksville.—W. J. Shelton's store and dwelling.

Ala., Lillita.—Wallace O. Derby's sawmill.

Ala., Lineville.—J. T. Handley's, G. O. Handley's and J. W. Reeves' houses.

Ala., Mobile.—C. V. Smith's residence, Mobile Heights.

Ark., Clarendon.—Galloway-Kennedy Co.'s factory and office; loss \$100,000.

Ark., Marianna.—Pierce Oil Co.'s office building.

Ark., Newport.—Cotton Plant Veneer Co.'s plant; loss \$35,000.

Fla., Madison.—Mrs. Marie Harby's residence.

Ark., Tinsman.—W. S. Nutt's sawmill, gin and grist mill; loss \$15,000.

Fla., Key West.—Key West Box Co.'s plant; loss \$150,000.

Ga., Atlanta.—Davis Ajuela's building; Gate City Electric Co.'s store; Dixie Electric Co.'s building; loss \$20,000.

Ga., Bolingbroke.—Floyd Haygood's residence.

Ga., Plains.—G. W. Montgomery's and Tom Jennings' residences.

Ky., Lawrenceburg.—Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co., Louisville; 4 warehouses occupied by Cedar Brook Distilling Co.

Ky., New Castle.—William Carroll's residence; \$20,000 loss.

Ky., Stamping Ground.—Ira House, Dr. Crutchfield and Newton Northcutt's residences; Adams & Cassity's undertaking establishment; Swift Creamery; loss \$25,000.

La., Monroe.—Swayze Packing Co.'s warehouse near Monroe.

Miss., Cleveland.—Valley Wholesale Grocery Co.'s building; loss \$60,000.

Miss., De Kalb.—Stallworth Bros.' sawmill.

Miss., Lucedale.—J. E. Bedgood's residence, Mail St.

Miss., Norfield.—Denkman Lumber Co.'s sawmill and timber camps; loss \$250,000.

Miss., Poplarville.—Smith Drug Store; W. N. Hyde's store and pressing shop; Bank of Commerce; Joe Batson's store; loss \$100,000. (Lately incorrectly noted at Ala., Poplarville.)

Miss., Yazoo City.—Chickasaw Cooperage Co.'s plant; loss \$9000 to \$7000.

N. C., Fayetteville.—Ricks-Bryan Grocery Co.'s warehouse, occupied by Adams Grain & Provision Co.

N. C., Wilmington.—Chas. Finkelstein's building, Front and Market Sts.; N. Parker's building, occupied in part by New York Bargain House; J. Goldstein, Prop.; loss \$50,000.

Okla., Dustli.—High School. Address Board of Education.

S. C., Greenville.—T. K. Earle's residence, 711 Augusta St.

Tenn., Clarksville.—N. Christianson's saw and planing mill.

Tenn., Smithville.—F. Z. Webb's drug store, Estes Bros.' grocery, Foster & Hobson's dry goods store, Mrs. Connie Smith's dry goods store, Dr. L. D. Allen's office, Robt. McClellan's barber shop, City Poolroom; loss \$80,000.

Tex., Corsicana.—Emmet Miller's store and meat market, S. 11th St.

Tex., Dallas.—Blair-Hughes Wholesale Grocery Co.'s building, Hawkins St. and Pacific Ave.; loss \$50,000.

Tex., Denton.—Central Presbyterian Church annex, Bolivar and Pearl Sts.; also damaged Earl Street Church of Christ; \$22,000 loss. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Dr. J. A. Cozby's residence, Benbrook road.

Tex., Frisco.—Buildings on farm near Frisco owned by W. B. Newsome, Dallas.

Tex., Houston.—Steinberg-Maas Co.'s warehouse.

Tex., Kingsbury.—Herman Schmidt's gin-nery.

Tex., Mabank.—Wolverton & Son, Plain Price Store, City Drug Store, B. Harris & Co., Jones Millinery Co.'s buildings, and Mayor's office; loss \$50,000.

Tex., Peaster.—P. F. Barham & Son's store; J. A. Guerry's building.

Tex., Ranger.—Silk Art Shop, loss \$600; Metropolitan Cafe, \$10,000; B. M. Hodges' building, \$15,000; Queen Theater, \$900; Prince Rupert Cafe, \$25,000; Pershing Cafe, \$300; Liberty Cafe, \$400; Barger & Hicks' garage, \$12,000; Arizona Rooms, owned by Mrs. Sadie Miller, \$4000; Oklahoma Cabaret, 2 cafes and barber shop, owned by Ballinger Bryan of San Angelo, \$50,000; Wright Furniture Co.'s store, \$35,000; Ranger Gasoline Co.'s buildings, stock and buildings, \$116,000; R. H. Hansford's store, \$6000; Wm. McDonald's store, \$6000; Red Cross Drug Store, owned by R. L. Harmon, \$10,000. (Lately noted in part.)

Tex., San Antonio.—S. X. Callahan's Garage, 419 N. Flores St.; loss \$18,000.

Tex., Shiner.—Shiner Compress, V. J. Grunder, Prest., Cuero, Tex.; loss \$85,000.

Tex., Whitewright.—Kimbell Milling Co.'s grain elevator.

Va., Buena Vista.—W. T. Robey's livery stable.

Va., Portsmouth.—E. P. Lindsay's wagon works; loss \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Va., Richmond.—Tredegar Co.'s machine and pattern shops, etc.; loss \$200,000.

Va., Stuarts Draft.—Moomaw Canning Co.'s plant; loss \$20,000.

Tex., Waco.—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; erect \$40,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 80x110 ft.; bowling alley, billiard-rooms, bathrooms, etc., in basement; lounge-rooms, library and parlors, first floor; hallrooms, lodgerooms, porches and balconies, second; probably hollow tile construction; Roy E. Lane, Architect.

Va., Appalachia.—Loyal Order of Moose, M. D. Collier, Chrmn. Bldg. Com.; bids until Oct. 1 to erect 3-story brick building; plans and specifications at office of Mr. Collier and office of C. B. Kearfott, Archt., Bristol.

W. Va., Mannington.—Millan Post of American Legion, Dr. H. A. Murch, Morgantown, Chrmn. Comm.; plans to erect \$50,000 community building.

Bank and Office.

Ala., Dothan.—B. G. Farmer and others; erect 3-story addition to Crawford-Porter-Farmer Bldg.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Good Hope Mineral Water Co., Dr. E. H. Armstrong, Prest.; erect office building and warehouse, Pearl St.; 40x100 ft.

Ky., Louisville.—W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co., 1522 Sixth St.; erect \$30,000 office building; 2 stories and basement; 30x56 ft.; brick walls; wood roof; trusses; Brinton B. Davis, Archt., 1417 Starks Bldg.

Ky., Pineville.—Logan-Pocahontas Fuel Co.; erect 20-room office building.

La., New Orleans.—Hibernia Bank; erect 2-story building, Canal St. and Carrollton Ave.; terra-cotta; Grecian type; ornamental columns; first floor, bank; second, apartments; Rathbone De Buys, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Produce Exchange Bank, J. R. Dominick, Prest.; remodel building, Missouri Ave. and Walnut St.; \$60,000; A. B. Anderson, Archt., 818 N. Y. Life Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City.—Midwest Reserve Trust Co., P. E. Laughlin, Prest.; Wm. Huttig, Chrmn. of Board; enlarge building, 10th and Walnut Sts.

N. C., McDonalds.—Bank of McDonalds; erect building.

Okla., Norman.—J. R. Newkemer; reported to erect 10-story-and-basement office building; 25x125 ft.; brick, stone trim; composition roof; L. E. Bailey, Archt.

Tenn., Memphis.—Fraternal Savings Bank, Wm. Burros, Prest., 358 Beale Ave.; erect \$25,000 bank and office building, Beale Ave.; 10 stories and basement; brick, terra-cotta and concrete; W. T. Bailey, Archt., 538 Beale Ave.

Tex., Dallas.—Security National Bank, D. E. Waggoner, Prest.; erect 12-story bank and office building; 200x100 ft.; steel; tile floors; ornamental terra-cotta; safes; interior tile; vaults; mail chutes; concrete floors; vault lights; ventilators; steel and sash trim; elevators; Herbert M. Green, Archt. (Previously noted.)

Va., Bristol.—Union Trust Bank, S. H. Thompson, Prest.; remodel building, State and Fourth Sts.; install elevators.

Churches.

Ala., Carrollton.—Methodist Church; improve building. Address the Pastor.

Ala., Fort Payne.—Fort Payne Methodist Church; erect \$25,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Ala., Mobile.—Broad Street Methodist Church; erect \$21,000 Sunday-school building; 40x80 ft.; brick and stucco; wood floors; rolling partitions; ventilators; steel and sash trim; electric lights; heating plant, \$395; T. L. Brodie, Archt., Jefferson County Bank Bldg.

BUILDING NEWS

EXPLANATORY.

Buildings costing less than \$10,000 not covered in these reports.

BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Apartment-Houses.

Ga., Columbus.—National Showcase Co., J. Homer Dixon, interested; erect \$125,000 apartment-house, Broad St.; 4 stories; 20 apartments.

Ga., Macon.—Mayor Glen Toole, B. F. Merritt and C. H. Hunnicutt; interested in erection of 6-story apartment-house, Washington Ave., Magnolia and Orange Sts.; 2 units; Dunwoody & Oliphant, Archts.

Ky., Hazard.—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; erect 3-story building, Main St.; brick; first floor, store-room; second, offices; third, lodge rooms.

Mo., St. Louis.—Herbert Berger, 4915 McPherson Ave.; erect \$40,000 apartment-house, 4700 McPherson Ave.; 2 stories; 50x120 ft.; 8 suites; brick; J. M. Hirschstein, Archt., 5777 De Giverville Ave.

N. C., Asheville.—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; plans to erect home.

N. C., Wilmington.—W. N. Harriss, F. J. Gooding, Harriss Newman and others incorporate of company to erect \$250,000 six-story apartment-house.

Tex., Fort Worth.—C. B. White; erect \$15,000 apartment-house, 708 Hemphill St.; brick; four 4-room apartments.

Va., Danville.—Masonic Building Corp.; bids until Oct. 11 to erect \$300,000 Masonic Temple and office building, Main and Union Sts.; 12 stories; steel and concrete; 66x120 ft.; first floor, stores; 9 floors, offices; 11th and 12th, Masonic rooms, auditorium, banquet hall, etc.; F. F. Faris, Archt., Wheeling, W. Va. (Lately noted.)

Association and Fraternal.

Ala., Birmingham.—Masonic Temple Assn.; erect \$450,000 auditorium; 190x175 ft.; steel columns and trusses, wood joists, brick walls; composition 5-ply, slag and gravel roof; wood, concrete and tile floors; combination heating

and ventilating system; 2 passenger elevators; plaster board; ornamental terra-cotta; safes; interior tile; metal doors; vaults; wire glass; ventilators; Warren & Knight, Archts., 1607-11 Empire Bldg.; address Masonic Temple Assn., Steiner Bldg., care of Harry B. Wheelock, Asso. Archt.; plans finished Oct. 15. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Little Rock.—Mosaic Templars of Arkansas, P. J. Jordan, Chrmn.; erect \$100,000 lodge building; 3 stories and basement; brick, terra-cotta trim; W. T. Bailey, Archt., 358 Beale Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

Ark., Texarkana.—Salvation Army, Dr. R. Farber, Chrmn. Com.; plans to erect \$50,000 rescue home.

Ky., Dwale.—Dwale Coal Co.; erect Y. M. C. A. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Hazard.—Hazard Block Coal Co.; erect Y. M. C. A. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Weeksbury.—Gloriola Coal Co.; construct Y. M. C. A. (See Schools.)

Mo., Jefferson City.—Order of Elks, A. W. Happy, Geo. Porth and C. B. Bee, Comm.; erect \$25,000 home, Monroe St.; 2 stories; brick; Frank Miller, Archt.

N. C., Fayetteville.—Young Men's Christian Association; erect \$15,000 building.

N. C., Wilmington.—Y. W. C. A.; plan to erect building, 2d and Chestnut Sts.; cafeteria, etc.

Okla., Oilton.—Independent Order of Odd Fellows; erect \$20,000 hall.

Okla., Tulsa.—Independent Order of Odd Fellows; erect \$20,000 building; 2 stories; 40x100 ft.

Tex., Amarillo.—Masons, G. A. Carlander, R. H. Ames, G. Ed Smith and others, Com.; plan to erect temple.

Tex., Waco.—Salvation Army, Raymond Scheier, Chrmn. Comm.; plans to erect \$15,000 building.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Address H. E. Palmer, Chrmn. Bldg. Comm., Charleston St. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Jonesboro.—First Methodist Church, W. R. Stuck, Chrmn. Board of Trustees; erect \$200,000 building; 3 stories; stone and brick; tile roof; wood floors; steam heat; electric lights; John P. Almand, Archt., Little Rock; work on cost plus basis. (Previously noted.)

Fla., Jacksonville.—Main Street Christian Church; erect building, Laura and 9th Sts. Address The Pastor.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Billy Sunday Com., Dr. L. E. McNair, Prest. Jacksonville Ministerial Alliance, interested; erect \$10,000 tabernacle, Market St.

Ga., Crawfordville.—Presbyterian Church; erect building. Address The Pastor.

Ky., Dwale.—Dwale Coal Co.; erect church. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Buena Vista.—Lafayette Baptist Church, Rev. W. W. Williams, Pastor; erect \$35,000 building, 23d and Allen Sts.; 1 story and basement; concrete blocks; colonial columns.

Ky., Hazard.—Hazard Block Coal Co.; erect church. (See Dwellings.)

La., Lafayette.—Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Dickens, Pastor; F. K. Hopkins, Chrmn. Bldg. Comm.; erect parsonage.

Mo., St. Louis.—Christ Evangelical Church, Rev. J. Varwig, Pastor, 7117 Manchester Ave.; erect \$12,000 building, Zephyr Hill; 1 story; 28x37 ft.; brick; plans by owner; day work.

N. C., Raleigh.—North Vanguard Chapel; erect building, Bloomsbury. Address The Pastor.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—East Twenty-fifth Street Baptist Church, Rev. W. L. Kuykendall, Asheville, Chrmn. Bldg. Comm.; erect building, Alexander Heights.

Okla., Ardmore.—Methodist Episcopal Church; erect \$130,000 building; 2 stories and basement; brick, stone trim; composition roof; Hawk & Parr, Archts., Magnolia Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okla., Bartlesville.—Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. V. A. Hargis, Pastor; erect \$35,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 36x72 ft.; brick, stone trim; composition roof; Edw. Gahl, Archt., Guthrie, Okla.

Okla., Chickasha.—Presbyterian Church, F. L. Shuster, Chrmn. Board of Trustees; erect \$125,000 building, Minnesota and 6th Sts.

Okla., Oilton.—First Baptist Church, Rev. L. L. Scott, Pastor; erect \$15,000 building, Main St.

S. C., Columbia.—Main Street Methodist Church, Rev. R. S. Truesdale, Pastor; erect \$200,000 building, Richland and Main Sts.

S. C., Florence.—St. John's Episcopal Church; improve building; \$50,000. Address The Rector.

S. C., Spartanburg.—Trinity A. M. E. Church, Magnolia St., Rev. D. L. Witherpoon, Pastor; erect brick building.

Tenn., Dyersburg.—Methodist Church, H. R. Meriwether, Chrmn. Bldg. Comm.; erect \$100,000 building; 60x150 ft.; brick veneer, stone trim; tile or metal roof; hardwood floors; electric lights; Mahon & Broadwell, Archts., Memphis. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Memphis.—Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, Rev. A. D. Bell, Pastor, 815 Alma St.; erect \$40,000 building; 2 stories and basement; brick and stone; W. T. Bailey, Archt., 358 Beale Ave.

Tenn., Memphis.—Central Baptist Church, Rev. F. A. Williams, Pastor; erect \$40,000 building; 2 stories; brick and stone; W. T. Bailey, Archt., 358 Beale Ave.

Tenn., Memphis.—Colored M. E. Church, A. Love, Chrmn., 1100 Mississippi Blvd.; erect \$65,000 building; 3 stories; 100x120 ft.; brick and stone; W. T. Bailey, Archt., 358 Beale Ave.

Tenn., Memphis.—Metropolitan Baptist Church, Rev. A. M. Townsend, Pastor, 1044 Mississippi Blvd.; erect \$75,000 building; 2 stories and basement; brick, stone and steel; W. T. Bailey, Archt., 358 Beale Ave.

Tex., El Paso.—First M. E. Church; erect 14-room annex; install pipe organ. Address The Pastor.

Tex., San Antonio.—Government Hill Methodist Church, Rev. Sloan L. Batchelor, pastor; erect \$75,000 building, N. Pine and Grayson Sts.; brick.

Tex., Yorktown.—Yorktown Presbyterian Church; erect \$15,000 building. Address The Pastor.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Hebrew Congregation, Max Friedlander, Prest., Jacob Cohn, V.-P.; erect \$50,000 synagogue, W. Main and 6th Sts.

W. Va., Wheeling.—First Presbyterian Church; erect \$12,000 addition to building; 1 story; brick; Chas. W. Bates, Archt., 77 12th St.

City and County.

Fla., Clearwater.—Golf Links.—City; construct \$35,000 golf course; issue bonds. Address Mayor Booth.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Comfort Station.—City Coman.; bids until Oct. 8 to erect comfort station and band stand, Hemming Park; former, 19x40 ft.; 2 stories; brick; concrete floors; \$10,000; latter, 1 story and basement; 25 ft. diameter; lumber and concrete; \$4000; plans and specifications at office of City Coman. and at office Geo. O. Holmes and E. A. Ehmann, Archts., 135 E. Bay St.. (Lately noted.)

La., New Orleans.—Shed.—Board of Commissioners, Port of New Orleans, W. O. Hudson, Prest., 200 New Court Bldg.; erect \$130,000 coffee shed on Poydras St.; 65x100 ft. and 255x260 ft.; structural steel; composition roof; wire glass; considering bids; Arsene Perrilliat, Ch. Engr. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Greenville.—Fire Station.—City; erect fire station, Pendleton St. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Amarillo.—Restroom.—City Commrs.; considering erecting restroom in City Park; County Commrs. also considering erecting one in Courthouse Square.

Tex., Waco.—Fire Station.—City, R. L. Stribling, Comptroller; bids until Sept. 21 to erect fire station, 9th and Vermont Sts.; plans and specifications at office of S. P. Herbert, Bldg. Inspector.

Courthouses.

Ga., Augusta.—Richmond County, Jas. T. Gardiner, Chrmn. Board of Commrs. of Roads and Revenues, Courthouse; bids until Oct. 5 to repair courthouse damaged by fire and water, including painting and electrical work; plans and specifications at office of Board and office of G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt. and Engr. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Lumpkin.—Stewart County; repair courthouse; T. F. Lockwood, Archt., Columbus, in charge of construction.

Dwellings.

Ark., Little Rock.—T. E. Ware; erect 2-story frame residence, 3521 W. 29th St.

Ark., Little Rock.—C. H. Bacon; erect three 1-story cottages, 4612-16-20 Kenyon St.; \$10,300.

Fla., Bartow.—Seminole Phosphate Co.;

considering erecting number dwellings; A. L. Wright, Bngr., Croom, Fla.

Fla., Clearwater.—S. E. Couch; erect 3 brick and stucco bungalows; 7 rooms, sleeping porch.

Fla., Daytona.—Mrs. Irene Smythe; erect residence, Schulte Park.

Miss., Scooba.—W. Beasley; erect residence.

Fla., Jacksonville.—H. Herscovitz; erect 2-story residence, Walnut St. between 1st and 2d Sts.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Hill Investment Co.; erect residence, Herschell St. between Barrs and King Sts.; 2 stories; frame; construction by owner.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Jas. Greig; erect bungalow, College St. between Barrs and Acosta Sts.; 1 story; stone; construction by owner.

Fla., Miami.—Samuel Stuessy; erect \$10,000 residence, Marion St., Escotonia Park; 2 stories; concrete block.

Fla., Miami.—J. K. Roberts; erect 2 frame bungalows, Cascade Ave., Broadmoor.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—August Burchey; erect residence, 12th Ave. North; tile and stucco.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—J. I. Haskell; erect 2 residences, Williams St. and 5th Ave. North.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Maine Lumber Co.; erect 50 to 100 dwellings.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—J. A. Metzler; erect 3 dwellings, Eleventh Ave., between Bay and 1st Sts.; \$10,500.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—J. J. West; erect 6-room bungalow and 2-story garage, Fifth Ave. S. Mound Park addition.

Ky., Bonanza.—Cow Creek Coal Co.; erect 6 miners' houses and store; contract at once.

Ky., Dwale.—Dwale Coal Co.; erect 25 miners' houses, school, church and Y. M. C. A.

Ky., Glomawr.—Four Seams Colliery Co.; erect 16 miners' houses.

Ky., Harlan.—Kentucky King Coal Co.; erect 25 miners' houses.

Ky., Hazard.—Hazard Block Coal Co.; erect 25 miners' houses, school, church and Y. M. C. A.

Ky., Mossy Bottom.—Christy-Darby Mining Co.; erect 25 miners' houses; contract at once.

Ky., Viper.—Baker Coal Co.; erect 12 additional miners' houses at Dakota.

Ky., Whitesburg.—West Virginia Coal Mining Co.; erect miners' houses at Sandlick.

La., New Orleans.—Mrs. C. D. Gondrau; repair bungalow, Louisiana Ave., Toledano, Baronne and Dryades; construction by owner.

La., New Orleans.—C. French; erect 2-story residence, Audubon Blvd.; Emile Weil, Archt.; construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore.—Frank J. Hinder, 1536 W. North Ave.; erect \$10,000 2-story brick residence, Park Heights Ave. and Carroll Rd.

Md., Baltimore.—James Keely, 1123 Poplar Grove St.; erect four 2-story dwellings, 601-7 Linnard Ave.; brick; 29x34 ft.; slag roofs; furnace heat; \$15,000; F. E. Beall, Archt., 1335 N. Gilmore St.

Md., Baltimore.—Owners Realty Co., 2 E. Lexington St.; erect 6 dwellings, Virginia Ave. and Reisterstown Rd.; 18.5x30 ft.; 2 stories; brick; slag roof; pine floors; pipeless furnaces; electric lights; \$4000 each; F. E. Beall, Archt., 1335 N. Gilmore St.; construction by owner.

Mo., Hale.—Chas. Ballaew; erect \$17,500 residence; 2 stories and basement; 35x40 ft.; brick veneer and tile; C. E. Shepard, Archt., 508 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City.

Mo., Springfield.—F. A. Leard, Chrmn., F. W. Stifman, C. I. Groblebe and others, committee to organize loan corporation; finance

and erect dwellings; capital stock \$40,000 to \$50,000.

Mo., St. Louis.—Home and Housing Association; erect number of 6-room bungalows, Terry Ave., between Clara and Goodfellow Aves.; \$100,000.

N. C., Asheville.—Dr. Carl V. Reynolds; erect residence.

N. C., Charlotte.—Jones Constr. Co.; erect \$12,000 residence, Morehead St.

N. C., Charlotte.—L. Kinney; erect 2 dwellings, Vail Ave.

S. C., Greenville.—Mrs. Carrie Earle; repair residence, 177 Augusta St. Lately noted burned.

S. C., Marion.—Marion Building & Loan Assn.; plans to issue \$50,000 of stock; construct 10 bungalows.

Tenn., Memphis.—E. L. Harrison; erect \$21,000 residence, Court and East Parkway; 9 rooms; frame.

Tenn., Memphis.—W. J. Riggs; erect 6-room frame residence, 1879 Nelson St.

Tenn., Nashville.—W. F. Waldkirch; erect 2 residences, 903-12 Waldkirch Ave.; \$16,907.

Tex., Amarillo.—D. Gilvin; erect \$10,000 residence, 2111 Taylor St.

Tex., Dallas.—Mr. Schepps; erect \$30,000 residence, 4902 Swiss St.; 17 rooms; brick veneer.

Tex., Dallas.—Dallas Housing Co.; erect three 5-room frame cottages, 2430-2534-2510 Gladstone St.

Tex., Dallas.—J. H. Linsley; erect 6-room frame cottage, 2402 E. Grand St.

Tex., Dallas.—J. W. Weil; erect \$20,000 residence, 5030 Swiss Ave.; 8 rooms; 2 stories; brick.

Tex., El Paso.—Mrs. Sydney Hockell; erect brick bungalow, block 15, Manhattan Heights.

Tex., Houston.—Fields-Lutman Lumber Co.; erect 2 bungalows, Marsdon Ave.

Tex., Houston.—A. J. Schühler; erect two 5-room cottages, Montrose Ave.

Tex., Houston.—W. H. Highams; erect 6-room cottage, Missouri and Lincoln Sts.

Tex., Houston.—R. W. Stuart; erect 6-room bungalow, Lincoln and Missouri Sts.

Tex., San Antonio.—B. J. Henderson; erect 7-room residence, Avenue D.

Tex., San Antonio.—Alexander Joske; erect residence, Terrell Hills.

Tex., San Antonio.—J. Appier; erect 6-room dwelling, Reservoir St.

Va., Richmond.—G. W. Gibson; erect brick residence, Lamb Ave. and Jones St.

Va., Richmond.—G. W. Gamson; erect frame dwelling, Lamb Ave. and Jones St.

W. Va., Charleston.—Mary C. Woodrum; erect 2-story dwelling, Charleston St., Edgewood addition; 7 rooms; stone and frame.

W. Va., Charleston.—Dr. E. J. Stahl; erect 2-story dwelling, Washington St.; 6 rooms; brick veneer.

Government and State.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—Home.—State, Thos. E. Kilby, Governor, Montgomery; erect Home for Feeble-Minded; D. O. Whildin, Archt., Birmingham. (Lately noted under Hospitals.)

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Laboratory Building.—State Board of Health, Julia St. and Hogan Creek, Jacksonville; bids until Oct. 22 to erect branch laboratory building; plans and specifications after Oct. 1 at office of State Board of Health.

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ga., Cedartown.—Drs. Hall, Wood and Chaudron; remodel building for hospital.

Ga., Cedartown.—Drs. H. M. Hall, C. V. Wood and P. O. Chaudron; remodel building for hospital; \$20,000; 25 rooms; frame; slate roof; concrete, hardwood and pine floors; waterproof floors in operating-room; hot-air or steam heat; city lights; plaster board; interior tile; wire glass; ventilators. Address Dr. Hall. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Lexington.—City, Thos. A. Bradley, Mayor; votes Nov. 2 on \$300,000 bonds for improvements to Good Samaritan Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital. (Lately noted.)

La., Alexandria.—Dr. Clarence Pierson; considering organizing company to erect sanitarium; 50 to 75 beds.

Md., Baltimore.—Johns Hopkins Hospital. Dr. Winford H. Smith, Supt.; erect women's building; brick and stone; 134x184 ft.; 6 stories; Jos. Evans Sperry, Archt., Calvert Bldg.; bids until Oct. 5; following contractors estimating: Chas. A. Langley, Washington, D. C.; Irwin & Leighton, 126 N. 12th St., Philadelphia; Consolidated Engineering Co., Calvert Bldg.; Geo. A. Fuller Co., American Bldg.; Frairie Bros. & Hailgley, 18 Clay St.; Cogswell-Koether Co., 406 Park Ave.; Chas. L. Stockhausen Co., Gay and Water Sts.; B. F. Bennett Building Co., 123 S. Howard St.; all Baltimore. (Previously noted.)

Miss., Brookhaven.—City; reported to vote Oct. 4 on \$10,000 bonds to erect hospital. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Gulfport.—State, L. M. Russell, Governor; erect \$17,000 addition to Beauvoir Hospital dormitories.

Mo., Kansas City.—Dr. John G. Sheldon; erect 50-bed hospital, 25th and Locust Sts.

Mo., St. Louis.—Jewish Hospital, Aaron Waldhelm, Prest. Hospital Board; erect \$1,500,000 building, King's Highway, Forest Park Blvd. and Parkway Place; 7 or 8 stories; fireproof; sun parlors; Dr. S. S. Goldwater, New York, reported to supervise construction.

N. C., Reidsville.—Jefferson Penn, 205 Elliott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.; erect \$150,000 hospital; concrete and stone; construction in spring.

S. C., Columbia.—Baptist Hospital, Rev. W. M. Whiteside, Supt.; erect building; Carroll Johnson, Archt.

S. C., Florence.—Dr. Simon R. Lucas; convert residence into hospital, Irby and Cheves Sts.

S. C., Gaffney.—Cherokee County; considering expenditure of \$15,000 to erect tuberculosis hospital near Draytonville Mountain; Mrs. Geo. Garrett Byers interested.

Tex., San Antonio.—Santa Rosa Infirmary; erect 5-story fireproof addition, Houston St. and Santa Rosa Ave.; 160x88 ft.; pressed brick, cream-colored stone trim; 24 bedrooms, sitting-room, diet kitchens, nurses' rooms, etc., on each floor; 6 operating-rooms, laboratories and X-ray department on top floor; tile floors and walls for operating, sterilizing and washrooms; elevators; Altee B. Ayres, Archt.

Tex., Vernon.—Wilbarger County Comms.; erect \$40,000 hospital; 2 stories. (Lately noted.)

Hotels.

Ark., Little Rock.—Jno. K. Frazier, Merchants' Hotel; expend \$25,000 to \$35,000 to remodel Gleason Hotel; install 20 baths.

Fla., Ocala.—Apache Hotel Co. incptd.; \$30,000 capital; R. T. Adams, Prest.; Mamie Hall, V.-P.; W. M. Palmer, Secy.

Fla., Orlando.—Stout & Hughes; interested in plans to erect 500-room hotel in Eola Park; \$350,000; F. H. Trimble, Archt.

Ga., Dawson.—Dawson Hotel Co., W. H. Locke, Secy.; rejected bids to erect 40-room fire-proof hotel; 3 stories; \$100,000; P. E. Dennis Archt., Macon; probably employ contractor to supervise construction; information from architect or Mr. Locke. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Bowling Green.—Lions Club, Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club; promoting erection of \$500,000 hotel; 8 stories; 112 rooms; Mackle Constr. Co., Atlanta, Ga., estimating.

Miss., Way.—R. J. Jackson, Belzoni, Miss.; purchased Allison Wells' property, near Way; erect hotel; brick; construct golf links, tennis court, etc.

Mo., Jefferson City.—Jno. Storm, St. Louis; purchased Riverside Hotel; remodel.

Okla., Tulsa.—Bertha Skillen, Prest. Business and Professional Women's Club; promoting erection hotel.

Tex., Plainview.—J. H. Wayland; erect 60-ft. addition to 2 sides Wayland Hotel; also 3d story and roof garden.

Miscellaneous.

Ark., Hot Springs.—Bathhouse.—Woodmen of the World, J. L. Webb, Chrmn.; reported to erect \$100,000 bathhouse; 3 stories and basement; 95x120 ft.; brick and terra-cotta; W. T. Bailey, Archt., 358 Beale Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; owner taking bids.

Ark., Yellville.—Resort.—Cam Berry, Propr. Rex Hotel; plans to develop resort site.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Clubhouse.—Springfield Improvement Assn.; erect clubhouse, restroom and comfort station, Second St. and Boulevard.

Ky., Louisville.—Exhibit Building.—Kentucky State Fair Assn., 602 Republic Bldg.; reported to erect \$300,000 merchants and manufacturers' building; 60x400 ft.; 1 story; brick, concrete and steel; Joseph & Joseph, Archts., Atherton Bldg.; plans ready about Oct. 1.

La., Monroe.—Orphanage.—Guy Oakes, Shreveport; erect \$20,000 memorial cottage at orphanage.

La., New Orleans.—Market.—H. Hirsch; alter market, Baronne and Constantinople Sts.

N. C., Charlotte.—Clubhouse.—Woman's Club, Mrs. I. W. Faison, Chrmn. Com.; remodel Arthur Draper residence for clubhouse; \$50,000.

Tenn., Memphis.—Auditorium, etc.—Tri-State Fair Assn., Frank D. Fuller, Secy.; expend \$500,000 for improvements; construct swimming pool, wading pool and amusement devices for children; recreation park to include 2 baseball diamonds on race track infield, with football field between, oiled macadam driveways; reconstruct fair ground entrance; erect administration buildings, woman's building, automobile show building, machinery and implement building, livestock barns, coliseum, etc.; C. O. Pfeil, Archt., Union and Planters' Bank Bldg. (Previously noted in part.)

W. Va., Woodstock.—Gymnasium.—Howard Benchoff; erect gymnasium; 1 story; 47x87 ft.; brick and concrete; probably erect dormitory building later; Holmboe & Poque, Archts., Empire Bldg., Clarksburg.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

La., Shreveport.—Kansas City, Shreveport & Gulf Terminal Co.; enlarge, rearrange and improve station; \$60,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Electric R. R. Co., J. J. Doyle, Gen. Mgr., Terminal Bldg., Park Ave., nr. Fayette St.; erect freight terminal, Pratt and Entaw Sts.; fireproof; slag roof; cement floor; Otto G. Simonson, Archt., Maryland

Casualty Tower; plans completed. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Muskogee.—St. Louis-San Francisco R. R., F. G. Jonah, Ch. Engr., St. Louis; remodel passenger station and erect building for baggage and express departments; also completing freight-house.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Miss., DeKalb.—DeKalb & Western R. R., F. J. Hughes, Prest.-Gen. Mgr., Electric Mills, Miss.; erect depot; J. W. Barefield, Contr.

Mo., Kirksville.—Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City R. R., W. T. Krausch, Engr. of Buildings, 547 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago; erect passenger station; T. S. Leake & Co., Contrs., 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago. (Lately noted.)

Schools.

Ala., Labuco.—Jefferson County Board of Education, Birmingham; erect school building. (See Ala., Woodward.)

Ala., Leeds.—Jefferson Board of Education, Birmingham; erect school building. (See Ala., Woodward.)

Ala., Woodward.—Jefferson County Board of Education, Dr. N. R. Baker, County Supt., Birmingham; erect 2-room school building. Dist. 14-A, Woodward, \$9997; 3-room building, Labuco, \$9946; 2-room building, Dist. 5-A, Mt. Calvary, \$6500; 1-room building, Dist. 3-A, Early, \$3300; 2-room building, Dist. 12-A, Leeds, \$8500; Inglenook Construction Co., Contr., Birmingham.

Ark., Dermott.—Baptist Academy, S. P. Nelson, Prest.; erect \$55,000 school; 3 stories and basement; W. T. Bailey, Archt., 358 Beale Ave.; Tri-State Construction Co., Contr., both Memphis, Tenn.

Ky., Danville.—Kentucky College for Women, M. M. Allen, Secy.; complete dormitory; 2 stories and basement; M. E. Pierce, Contr. on percentage basis.

Ky., Stanton.—Powell County Board of Education; erect \$12,000 school; 24x72 ft.; brick veneer; concrete foundation; composition shingle roof; maple floors; hot-air heat; Thos. J. Nolan, Archt., Courier-Journal Bldg., Louisville; R. W. Creech, Contr., Crestmont, Ky. (Lately noted.)

Md., Lansdowne.—Baltimore County Board of Education, Towson; erect school; 12 rooms and assembly hall; brick, hollow fireproof tile, ornamental terra-cotta; slag roof; wood floors on concrete; Smith & May, Archts., Calvert Bldg.; Wm. F. Chew, Contr., 212 Clay St., both Baltimore. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Charlotte.—School Board, Plummer Stewart, Chrmn.; erect wing to Alexander Graham School; 25 to 30 rooms; J. A. Jones, Contr.; considering erecting other buildings later. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Avant.—Board of Education, D. A. Halfast, Clk.; erect grade school; 1 story; brick; stone trim; composition roof; A. J. Love & Co., Archts.; Smith & Rose, Contrs.; both Pawhuska, Okla. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Newkirk.—J. H. Mitchell & Son, Wellington, Kan., Contrs. to erect \$75,000 boarding-school; 3 stories and basement; J. B. Jenkins, Archt., Newkirk.

Okla., Quinlan.—Consolidated School Dist. No. 1, E. S. Finley, Clk.; erect \$40,000 school; 2 stories and basement; 60x70 ft.; Huseman & Co., Archts., Oklahoma City; J. Prendergast, Contr., Tecumseh, Okla. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Summer.—Board of Education, J. C. Neilson, Secy.; erect school; 60x100 ft.; 1 story and basement; brick; Barrett and composition shingle roof; concrete and wood floors; Tonini & Bramblet, Archts., Oklahoma City; Klostermeyer & Son, Contrs., Perry, Okla. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Greenville.—Graniteville Manufactur-

ing Co., Coles Phinizy, V.-P.; erect Leavelle McCampbell High School; 3 stories; 68x175 ft.; native granite base; concrete, tapestry brick and tile; Indiana limestone trim; concrete and asphalt floors; tin roof; galvanized-iron cornices; plaster walls and ceilings; electric lights; hot-air heat; blowers and ventilating system; composition blackboards; 15 classrooms, library, auditorium, manual training, domestic science and textile training departments, superintendent and teachers' rooms; \$150,000; Willis Irvin, Archt., Lamar Bldg., Augusta, Ga.; E. A. Fonda, Contr., Greenville. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Livingston.—Livingston Academy, L. E. Garrett, Prest.; erect \$150,000 brick building; 2 stories and basement; 12 classrooms and auditorium; C. A. Ferguson, Archt., Nashville; J. R. Reynolds, Contr., Chattanooga. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Stephenville.—Board of Education; erect \$10,000 school, Kiker Gin community; contract let. Address Board of Education.

Va., Norfolk.—Board of Education; erect \$45,000 addition to Maury High School for gymnasium and manual training department; 1 story; brick and reinforced concrete; Neff & Thompson, Archts., Seaboard Bank Bldg.; R. R. Richardson & Co., Contrs. (Previously noted.)

Stores.

Ala., Birmingham.—N. Derzis; erect \$14,000 store, 5th Ave. and 22d St.; 50x70 ft.; one story; 4 storerooms; Smallman & Brice, Contrs.

Ala., Jacksonville.—G. C. King, Contr., to erect 3 brick store buildings on Main St.

Ga., Reynolds.—E. E. and L. T. Barrow; erect store; 3 stories; brick and hollow tile; Barrett specification roof; wood and concrete floors; metal ceiling; contract let.

Mo., St. Louis.—B. J. Charleville, 810 Chestnut St., Contr. to erect store building, Grand and Potomac Sts.; 1 and 2 stories; 60x142 ft.; Hy. Schaumburg, Archt., 3631 Connecticut St.

S. C., Greenville.—Dr. J. B. Bruce; erect store and office building, E. North St.; 50x100 ft.; 2 stories; brick; tar and gravel roof; tile and cement floors; metal ceilings; ornamental terra-cotta; interior tile; furnace heat; electric lights; Beacham & Le Grand, Archts.; J. R. Owens, Contr.

S. C., Ware Shoals.—Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.; erect 3-story reinforced concrete store building; 60x110 ft.; 30 workmen's cottages, addi-

tional story to Hull Bldg., school, barn and dairy plant, icehouse, 80-ft. reinforced concrete bridge; Jackson & Moreland, Engrs., Boston, Mass.; Jno. F. Ferguson Co., Contr., Paterson, N. J. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Austin.—G. Harris Brush, care Roy L. Thomas, Archt., 806 Littlefield Bldg.; remodel store; Scott Yeaman, Contr.

Tex., Three Rivers.—C. Witt; erect drug store; contract let.

W. Va., Wheeling.—Robt. F. Dilworth, 880 McCullough St.; erect store and apartment building; 1 story; 20x80 ft.; Geo. Dieringer, Archt., McLain Bldg.; Architectural Building Co., Contr.

Theaters.

Mo., St. Louis.—Audrey Realty Co., E. Freund, Prest., 1560 S. Broadway; erect theater, 6th and Chestnut Sts.; 2 stories; 35x185 ft.; Wedemeyer & Nelson, Archts., Wainwright Bldg.; Woerman Construction Co., Contr., Syndicate Trust Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Warehouses.

Ark., Calico Rock.—Wood & Croom; erect \$10,000 storage building; 40x90 ft.; 2 stories and basement; stone and concrete; ornamental terra-cotta; composition roof; hardwood floors; rolling partitions; wire glass; steel sash and trim; stoves; Delco lights; hand elevator; J. B. Croom, Archt.; Mack Medley, Contr.

Mo., St. Louis.—Sam and Jacob Fishman, 1828 Carr St.; erect \$10,000 warehouse; 2 stories; 50x70 ft.; M. Pernikoff, Contr., 3034 Dickson St.

Mo., St. Joseph.—Excello Feed Milling Co.; erect \$10,000 warehouse, 22d and Garfield Sts.; 1 story; 72x120 ft.; R. M. Soper, Mechanical Engr.; St. Joseph Structural Steel Co., Contractor for steel; Seaman-Schuske Metal Works Co., siding and roofing; F. W. Hackett, carpenter work. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Dallas.—M. C. Turner; erect \$30,000 warehouse and store on Olive St.; 2 stories; 110x140 ft.; Orlopp & Orlopp, Archts. and Contrs.

Va., Richmond.—China-American Tobacco & Trading Co., Rocky Mount, N. C.; erect \$40,000 warehouse; 250x80 ft.; 1 story; mill construction; slag or tin roof; concrete floors; M. E. Wright, Archt., Allison Bldg.; Wise Granite & Construction Co., Contr., both Richmond. (Lately incorrectly noted at Rocky Mount, N. C.)

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Bank and Office.

Ky., Georgetown.—Farmers' Bank & Trust Co.; expend \$45,000 to remodel interior of building; 1 story; 52x76 ft.; J. K. and R. W. Stewart, Archts.; Lincoln Inn Court Bldg.; Fred Weber, Contr., 1520 Gilpin St.; both Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. Va., Mullens.—G. R. Sullivan; erect office building; Wysong, Tufts & Jones, Archts., Princeton; Easley Bros., Contrs., Mullens.

Tex., Sherman.—Commercial Natl. Bank; remodel building, Travis and Houston Sts.; Press Cappleman, Contr.

Va., Lawrenceville.—Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, R. A. Deane, Prest.; erect \$10,000 building, Church St.; 25x65 ft.; brick; brick and stone front; cement and tile, first floor; wood, upper floor; hot-water heat; electric lights; vault lights; Chas. T. Russell, Richmond, and W. A. Storat, Lawrenceville, Archts.; J. W. Wall and W. A. Storat, Contrs.

Churches.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Lady of Angels Church; erect residence, Crystal St. between Lackawanna Ave. and Summitt St.; 2 stories; frame; August Hillman, Contr.

Mo., St. Louis.—Antioch Baptist Church, Goode and N. Market Sts.; erect \$48,000 building; 64x68 ft.; brick; slate roof; wood floors; metal ceilings; ornamental terra-cotta; metal doors; rolling partitions; F. J. Robertson, Archt., 3410 Humphrey St.; T. J. Ward Construction Co., 1519 Olive St.

Tex., Manor.—Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. J. J. Mason, Pastor; erect 1-story and basement building; 40x65 ft.; Roy L. Thomas, Archt., 806 Littlefield Bldg., Austin; W. O. Gustafson, Contr., Manor.

Tex., Merkel.—First Baptist Church; erect \$35,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 50x90 ft.; brick and stone; tar and gravel roof; wood and concrete floors; heating plant, \$650; metal ceilings; rolling partitions; ventilators; Reed & Campbell, Archts.; J. D.

Harvey, Contr., both Abilene, Tex. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Keystone.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. Richard P. Johnson, Kimball. W. Va., interested; erect building; 2 stories; 25x50 ft.; Mrs. Williams, Archt., Welch; H. A. Lucas, Contr., Kimball.

City and County.

Tex., Edinburg—Jail.—Hildago County, Geo. P. Brown, Judge; erect \$58,617 building; 2 stories; 32x120 ft.; brick; H. F. Kuehne, Archt., Littlefield Bldg., Austin; Walker Construction Co., Contr., San Antonio. (Lately noted.)

Dwellings.

Fla., Jacksonville.—A. W. Anglis; erect \$10,000 residence, College St.; also garage; R. B. Parramore, Contr.

Fla., Jacksonville.—P. S. Clarson, Contr.; to erect 2-story residence, Vernon Terrace.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Edgar H. Dunn; erect 3 dwellings, 9th St. and Booker Creek drive, Roser Park; \$14,000; R. L. Sharp, Contr.

Ky., Lexington.—G. E. Clarke; erect concrete residence; 28x34 ft.; built-up roof; edge grain pine floors; J. V. Moore, Archt., 344 McClellan Bldg.; Clarke, Stewart & Wood Co., Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Louisville.—Wm. S. Speed, 315 Guthrie St.; erect \$30,000 residence, Cherokee Drive; 2 stories; Chas. A. Platt, Archt., 101 Park Ave., New York. Address Lichtfeld, Metzner & Co., Contrs., 981 S. Logan St., Louisville. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Louisville.—R. G. Herriman, 359 Preston St.; erect \$10,000 residence and garage; 2½ stories and basement; 28x43 ft.; brick; C. C. Ebbs, Contr.

La., Monroe.—Henry Biedenharn; erect 6-room frame residence; 2100 ft. of floor space; J. L. Bowman, Contr.

La., Shreveport.—J. L. White; erect 2 dwellings, Lister St.; J. B. Goss Construction Co., Contr.

La., Shreveport.—G. M. Moody; erect \$14,000 residence, 521 Atkins St.; 2 stories; stucco; J. B. Goss Construction Co., Contr.

Md., Baltimore.—J. Dell Porter Co., Catonsville, Contr. to erect frame residence; 30x45 ft.; slate roof; No. 1 Georgia pine floors; hot-water heat, \$250; Geo. R. Wessel, Archt., 2752 Winchester St., Baltimore.

Mo., Joplin.—J. E. Pool; erect \$10,000 residence, Oakland Addition; 2 stories and basement; 40x50 ft.; C. H. Sudholter & Co., Archts.; Chas. Kye, Contr., Carthage.

Tex., Taylor.—Mrs. Rankin Kennedy; erect \$21,250 residence; 1½ stories; 65x65 ft.; Roy L. Thomas, Archt., 806 Littlefield Bldg., Austin; Gus Brieger, Contr., Taylor.

Va., Portsmouth.—H. A. V. Parker; erect residence, Hutton and Leckie Sts.; English design; 2 stories, basement, and attic for ballroom; 60x64 ft.; interlocking tile, face brick; thatched shingle roof; hardwood floors; hot-water heat; electric lights; Benj. F. Mitchell, Archt., Norfolk; J. W. Hoffer, Contr., Portsmouth; owner purchases material. (Lately noted.)

Government and State.

Tex., El Paso—Warehouses.—Constructing Quartermaster, Capt. Harvey R. Field, Fort Bliss; erect 24 warehouses; 100x200 ft.; frame construction covered with galvanized iron; concrete floors; iron roof; electric lights; R. E. McKee, Contr., at \$275,000 for construction and furnishing material for concrete work; all other material supplied by Govern-

ment; construction begun. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Fort Sam Houston—Warehouses.—Lieut.-Col. F. G. Chamberlain, Construction Quartermaster, Mexican Border Project, Camp Travis, San Antonio; erect 37 warehouses; about \$2,000,000; 80x200 ft.; 600,000 ft. floor space; each building to have railroad on one side and wagon road on other; 4,500,000 ft. of lumber; 30 carloads or 1,250,000 sq. ft. corrugated iron for roofs and sides; 12,000 yds. masonry work; automatic sprinkler system requiring total of 3 mi. cast-iron pipe, 6 and 12 in.; plans by Lieut. Herbert Schaefe; Summer-Sollitt Co., Contr., Chicago; E. F. Strain, Local Supt. of Construction; Ririe & Montandon, San Antonio. Contrs. for grading and excavation and construction of 6 mi. of wagon road and 5 mi. railroad; Graham & Collins, San Antonio, electrical distribution system; Globe Automatic Sprinkler Co., Dallas, dry automatic sprinkler system; construction begun. (Lately noted.)

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Tenn., Columbia.—King's Daughters' Hospital, Mrs. Luther McAdams, Chrmn. Bldg. Comm.; erect annex to building; brick; install elevator; Roy Alford, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Waco.—Colgin Hospital and Clinic, Columbus St.; remodel building; \$50,000; brick front; stone trim; Milton W. Scott, Archt.; Sparks & Williamson, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Hotels.

Fla., Tampa.—De Soto Hotel, A. J. Turner, Mgr.; remodel hotel; construct 60-ft. porches, entrance to main lobby, addition for kitchen and dining-room, etc.; Francis J. Kennard, Archt.; Logan Bros., Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Miscellaneous.

La., Alexandria—Arena.—Mike Mule; erect arena and auditorium; 100x100 ft.; seating capacity 500; \$12,000; W. G. Malone, Contr.

Tenn., Memphis—Undertaking Establishment.—Thompson Bros.; remodel interior of building; hardwood floors; Mann & Gatling, Archts. Address D. D. Thomas & Son, Contrs. (Previously noted.)

Stores.

Ala., Birmingham.—Nick Ronoitis; convert New Queen Theater, 18th St., between 2d and 3d Aves., North, into store and apartment building.

Ark., Russellville.—W. P. Ferguson; erect 2-story business building, Main and Oak Sts.; 40x120 ft.; occupied in part by Miners' Union Store.

Fla., Dade City.—O. N. Williams & Son; erect 2-story building; 40x30 ft.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—M. P. Miller and associates; erect business building on Central Ave.

Miss., Corinth.—Chambers Bros. & Smith; remodel building.

Ky., Bonanza.—Cow Creek Coal Co.; erect store. (See Dwellings.)

Mo., Kansas City.—A. E. Foster Shoe Co., Chicago; expend \$16,000 to remodel Baltimore Hotel lobby for store; W. E. Boyce, Archt., Chicago.

N. C., Charlotte.—T. T. Cole; improve property on E. Trade St. for business building.

N. C., Charlotte.—Robt. Lassiter; erect \$30,000 building, E. 4th St. and Lillington Ave.

Okla., Tulsa.—F. W. Abshire; erect brick business building.

S. C., Columbia.—J. C. Wertz; erect concrete block building, 2815 Divine St.

Tenn., Memphis.—D. C. Wagner; improve buildings at 176 and 196 Gayoso St.

Tenn., Memphis.—J. W. Williams; remodeling building on Jefferson St.

Va., Richmond.—E. H. Dietrich; repair building, 920-22 W. Broad St.

Theaters.

Ark., Paragould.—Bertig Bros.; erect \$35,000 motion-picture theater; 52x140 ft.; brick; ornamental terra-cotta; interior tile; tar and gravel roof; cement and tile floors; direct steam-heating system, \$3000; ventilators; bids opened Sept. 29. Address Mann & Gatling, Archts., Scimitar Bldg., Memphis, Tenn. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Henryetta.—W. H. Horine and associates; erect theater; 50x140 ft.; 3 stories; brick; \$75,000; Smith, Rea, Lovitt & Senter, Archts., Okmulgee; building temporarily abandoned. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Anderson—Strand Theater; remodel building; increase seating capacity by rearranging balcony; provide ladies' rest-room, etc.

Tex., Amarillo.—Lee and Hayden Humphries and M. N. Twadell; erect theater at 403 Taylor St.; brick; 30x140 ft.; basement; walls 22 ft. high; seating capacity 1000.

Tex., Amarillo.—J. Levy; erect \$150,000 theater; 60x140 ft.; brick and hollow fireproof tile; metal ceilings and doors; cement floors; wire glass; ventilators; steel sash and trim; hot-air heat, \$6000; city lights; J. C. Berry & Co., Archts.; bids opened Nov. 15. (Previously noted.)

Warehouses.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Dade Lumber Co.; rebuild burned warehouse; 50x135 ft.; brick; O. J. Williams, Archt.

Ga., Griffin.—A. S. Blake; erect warehouse and paint shop.

Ky., Louisville.—Glencoe Co., Phil Hallenback, Prest., 26th St. and Broadway; erect warehouse; D. N. Murphy & Bro., Archts., Louisville Trust Bldg.

La., Monroe.—Swayze Packing Co., M. D. Swayze, Propr.; erect \$10,000 warehouse to replace burned structure.

La., New Orleans.—Board of Commrs., Port of New Orleans, W. O. Hudson, Prest., 200 New Court Bldg.; erect coffee and sisal warehouse, foot of Market St.; Arsene Perrilliat, Ch. Engr.

N. C., Greensboro.—Greensboro Warehouse & Storage Co., J. E. Latham, V.-P.; considering erecting 3 to 5 additional warehouses; will require 300,000 to 500,000 brick, lime and cement to lay them; long-leaf pine timbers, etc.; also sprinkler system; additional storage 10,000 bales cotton; interested in contracting laying of brick per thousand. Address J. E. Latham Co. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Brick; Lime; Cement; Timbers; Sprinkler System.)

N. C., Raleigh.—T. B. Parker, State Warehouse Commr.; J. J. Bagwell, Garner, N. C., and others; interested in promoting \$50,000 company to erect cotton warehouse.

S. C., Chappells.—Chappells Warehouse Co., A. P. Coleman, Prest.; erect cotton warehouse; 1200-bale capacity; frame.

S. C., Gaffney.—Co-operative Stock Companies; erect cotton warehouses following points: Goucher, Col. T. B. Butler, Prest., Gaffney; Littlejohns, John B. Jeffries, Prest., Gaffney, R. 5; Wilkinsville, John H. George, Prest.; structures 100x45x10 ft.; 600-bale capacity; \$1500 each; also buildings at Macedonia, J. Endsley Humphries, Prest., Gaff-

ney, R. 3; McKown's Mountain, J. R. Service, Prest., Gaffney, R. 6; farm of John D. Jeffries; 100x30x10 ft.; 400-bale capacity; \$1000 each; 600-bale warehouse, Sunnyside, J. C. Kendrick, Prest., Wilkinsville; 88x45x10 ft.; all structures to have frame walls; metal or composition roofs; dirt or concrete floors; S. C. Stribling, Gaffney, County Demonstration Agt. (Previously noted.)

S. C., Orangeburg.—W. C. Wolf; erect building to replace burned structure.

S. C., Wilkinsville.—Co-operative Stock Co., John H. George, Prest.; erect 600-bale cotton warehouse. (See S. C., Gaffney.)

Tenn., Memphis.—J. E. Wright; repair warehouse, 505 N. Front St.

Va., Richmond.—United States Leather Co.; erect \$60,000 warehouse, 6th and Bainbridge Sts., South Richmond; 128x121 ft. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Huntington.—Keister Milling Co.; erect warehouse and brick addition to office building, 15th St. and 2d Ave.; warehouse of metal construction, 1 story.

Schools.

Ark., Piggott.—School Board; erect East school.

Fla., Milligan.—County Board of Education; erect brick building.

Fla., Pensacola.—City Board of Public Instruction, A. S. Edwards, Supt.; erect school; also erect 1-room addition to J. B. Loekey School, etc. (\$500,000 bonds lately noted voted.)

Fla., Winter Garden.—Board of Public Instruction; expend \$11,000 to improve high school.

Ga., Duluth.—Board of Education; erect school; 8 rooms, auditorium, library; brick veneer; tar and gravel roof; steam heat; vote on additional bonds to supplement \$28,000 bonds already voted; Wm. J. J. Chase, Archt., 140 Peachtree St., Atlanta. (Previously noted.)

Ky., Dwale.—Dwale Coal Co.; erect school. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Hazard.—Hazard Block Coal Co.; erect school. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Lagrange.—Board of Education, J. W. Selph, Supt. Schools; erect \$30,000 building; 2 stories and basement.

Ky., Weeksbury.—Gloglora Coal Co.; construct school and Y. M. C. A. near Weeksbury.

Mo., Kansas City.—Board of Education, J. B. Jackson, Jr., Secy.; erect music studio on grounds of manual training high school; 1 story; 40x80 ft.; stucco; 4 rooms; student labor.

Mo., Maryville.—Board of Education, Geo. P. Wright, Secy.; erect \$75,000 high school addition; 2 stories and basement; brick; stone trim; H. D. Pampel, Archt., Finance Bldg., Kansas City; bids by owner. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Kansas City Auto & Tractor School, 1422 Lydia Ave.; erect school, 24th and Main Sts.; 10 or 12 stories and basement; brick; stone trim; composition roof; J. O. Hogg, Archt., 947 New York Life Bldg.

Mo., Springfield.—Board of Education; erect 3 junior high schools; \$175,000 each; 175x63 ft., wing 82x36 ft.; reinforced concrete and brick; 2 stories and basement; Hawkins & Hoener, Archts., 400 McDaniel Bldg.; plans completed about Feb. 1. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Asheville.—St. Genevieve of the Pines; erect building.

N. C., Clyde.—Haywood Institute, L. B. White, Principal; erect 16-room addition to boys' reformatory; also home for principal; \$18,000.

N. C., Kinston.—Board of Education, K. R. Curtis, Supt.; erect 2 elementary schools and high school; Willard G. Rogers, Archt., Charlotte. (Previously noted planning to issue \$900,000 bonds.)

Okla., Madill.—Board of Education, W. H. Colby, Prest.; erect 2-story, 4-room addition to Ward School, including brick toilets, store-room and heating-plant; bids until Oct. 1; plans and specifications at office of Mr. Colby.

S. C., Columbia.—University of South Carolina, Dr. W. S. Currell, Prest.; considering budget, carrying appropriation to install steam-heating system in dormitories; also repair 4 dormitories; \$200,564; erecting 9 homes for professors.

S. C., Greenville.—Greenville Woman's College; plans to erect \$250,000 Fine Arts building.

S. C., York.—York Dist. Trustees; considering calling election on \$125,000 bonds; erect school, additions and repairs to present structure, additions and repairs to negro school.

Tenn., Jackson.—School Board; erect \$12,000 school in Madison Hall community; brick veneer.

Tenn., Lookout Mountain.—City; reported to vote on \$45,000 bonds to improve school. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Nashville.—Montgomery Bell Academy; erect building for auditorium, laboratory and study halls.

Okla., Dustin.—Board of Education; erect building to replace burned high school; vote on bonds.

Tex., Austin.—University of Texas, L. P. Lockridge, Bus. Mgr.; erect chemistry and biology buildings; 200x70 ft. each; 3 stories and basement; Italian renaissance; fireproof; reinforced concrete frame; concrete floors; double corridor walls, tile; base of slate; partition walls, terra-cotta; exterior walls, brick and stone; terra-cotta trim; concrete roof overlaid with terra-cotta Spanish tile; interior finish, red-gum; elevators; enlarge heating and power facilities at University plant; erect greenhouse; George A. Endress, Res. Archt. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Dallas.—Board of Education, E. W. Greiner, Prest.; reported to receive bids until Nov. 15 to erect North Dallas High School, Haskell and McKinney Sts.; 3 stories; steam heat; composition roof; wood and cement floors; \$600,000; W. B. Ittner, Archt., Board of Education Bldg., St. Louis. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Dublin.—School Board; erect \$10,000 school in Green's Creek community, 6 mi. from Dublin; interlocking tile.

Tex., Luling.—Independent School Dist.; voted \$6000 bonds to repair building. Address Board of Education.

Tex., Port Aransas.—Nueces County Board of Education, Nat Benton, Supt., Corpus Christi; erect school to replace structure damaged by storm.

Tex., Robstown.—School Board, W. D. Doughty, Prest.; bids until Sept. 30 to raze wrecked building, clean usable material and erect building; plans and specifications at office Mr. Doughty, and office Will N. Noonan, Archt., Moore Bldg., San Antonio. (Previously noted.)

Va., Petersburg.—Virginia Normal & Industrial Institute, L. H. Foster, Treas.-Bus. Mgr.; contemplates installing heating plant. (Lately noted to erect \$50,000 building.)

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Alcohol Manufacturers.—W. G. McClure, Chief Clerk, Office of City Mgr., Lynchburg, Va.—Names and addresses mfrs. alcohol and fuel from garbage.

Assayer.—James Teegarden, Norfolk, Ark. Name and address of assayer, preferably Government assayer in Arkansas Dist.

Bank Fixtures.—Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, R. A. Denne, Prest., Lawrenceville, Va. Prices on safes, vault doors, fixtures, including books, etc.

Barrel Machinery.—Hunter Machinery Co., Marion, N. C.—Veneer lathe and equipment for barrel mfr.

Bathubs, etc.—Riverside Swimming Pool Co., W. C. Knight, 15 N. 2d St., Temple, Tex. Bids until Oct. 1; bathtubs, fixtures, toilets, etc.

Belts, etc.—A. P. Mehta & Co., Ahmedabad, India.—To represent mfrs. of and dealers in: Belts; machinery sundries; mill store articles.

Boiler.—Chincoteague Fish Oil & Guano Co., Chincoteague, Va.—Boiler and engine for fishing steamer. (See Engine.)

Boiler, etc.—O. L. Williams Veneer Co.,

Sumter, S. C.—Second-hand H. R. T. boiler, stack and fittings; 135 to 150 lbs. steam pressure.

Boilers.—City of Oakland, Md., A. G. Ross, Clerk.—Two 125 H. P. boilers.

Boilers.—John G. Duncan Co., Central and Jackson Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.—Dealers' prices on 2 second-hand 12 to 15 H. P. portable boilers, mounted on wheels; good condition; immediate delivery.

Books.—See Bank Fixtures.

Brick.—J. E. Latham Co., Greensboro, N. C.—Prices on 300,000 to 500,000 brick. (See Building Material.)

Brick (Adobe) Machinery.—Philip T. Muller, 1012 N. Oregon St., De Lux Apt. No. 4, El Paso, Tex.—Complete information and prices on adobe brick mch.

Brick Machinery.—H. R. Boswell, People's National Bank, Charlottesville, Va.—Names and addresses mfrs. brick machinery.

Brick Machinery.—Redden Engineering Co., J. E. Redden, Box 831, Sumter, S. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. brick and terra-cotta machinery.

Box Machinery.—Fuller Lumber Co., J. J. Mallonee, Gen. Mgr., Greensboro, N. C.—Box shook splicer, bundler, cross-cut saw and rip-saw tables, and other mch. for box shook mfr.

Brick Machinery.—Lewis Glasser, Secy.-Treas. Bankers' National Life Insurance Co., Orangeburg, S. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. brick mch.

Bridge Construction.—Polk County Commissioners Roads and Revenues, W. K. Russell, Chrmn., and City, H. M. Hall, Mayor, Cedartown, Ga.—Bids until Oct. 18; build reinforced concrete arch bridge over Big Cedar Creek; two 60-ft. clear spans, roadway 20 ft., two 5-ft. sidewalks; plans, etc., with County Commrs. and City Clerk.

Bridge Construction.—La Salle Parish Police Jury, S. Hodges, Prest., Jena, La.—Bids on 31 steel bridges; concrete abutments or I-beams on cross-sited mud sill; 14 to 90-ft. spans, 15-ton capacity; Jas. A. McConnell, Engr.

Bridge Construction.—Benton County Com-

(Continued on Page 123)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Mexican Petroleum Shipments for August Break Record.

Tampico, Mexico, September 14—[Special.]—Petroleum production in Mexico is responding to the changed political conditions in that country to a greater extent than even the most optimistic expected. All of the companies are speeding up production, transportation and refining operations. All previous records of monthly shipments of crude and refined petroleum were exceeded by more than 3,000,000 barrels during the month of August, the total exports and coastwise shipments for that month through the ports of Tampico, Mexico, Port Lobos and Tuxpam being 15,438,008.38 barrels, as compared with 12,275,021.21 barrels for the month of July. It is indicated that the total shipments during the present month may exceed 17,000,000 barrels. The shipments by companies for the month of August, compared with their respective records for the preceding month, follow:

Aowi Oil Co., subsidiary of the Atlantic Gulf-West Indies Steamship Co., 1,062,728.75 barrels for August, an increase of 147,759.37 barrels over the previous month; Freeport & Mexican Fuel Oil Corporation 784,736.48 barrels, an increase of 159,307.09 barrels; Cortez and La Atlantica oil companies, combined, 691,272 barrels, a decrease of 10,992.53 barrels; Penn Mex Fuel Co. 784,921.79 barrels, an increase of 655,532.79 barrels; Mexican Aguila (Eagle) Petroleum Co. 1,765,056 barrels, of which 472,816 barrels were coastwise and 108,710 barrels were bunkers, a decrease of 359,118 barrels in total shipments; New England Fuel Oil Co. 134,574.18 barrels, an increase of 54,408.26 barrels; Inter-ocean Petroleum Co. 35,779.23 barrels, an increase of 77.58 barrels; Tal Vez Oil Co. 12,898.55 barrels, an increase of 591.43 barrels; Cochran and Harper 364,341.33 barrels, an increase of 132,277.20 barrels; Mexican Gulf Oil Co. 1,031,463.51 barrels, an increase of 440,041.74 barrels; Island Oil & Transport Co. 1,392,622.04 barrels, a decrease of 115,701.04 barrels; National Oil Co. 171,342.03 barrels, an increase of 35,224.78 barrels; the Texas Company 1,079,683.09 barrels, an increase of 51,332.62 barrels; East Coast Oil Co. 402,250.81 barrels, an increase of 52,976.85 barrels; Transcontinental Petroleum Co. 2,728,056.25 barrels, an increase of 1,774,120.67 barrels; National Petroleum Co. 168,329.43 barrels, an increase of 66,025.11 barrels; Pierce Navigation Co. 121,159 barrels, a decrease of 92,691 barrels; Corona Oil Co., subsidiary of Royal Dutch-Shell, 527,935.51 barrels, an increase of 351,931.70 barrels; Huasteca Petroleum Co., subsidiary of Mexican Petroleum Co., 2,538,077.15 barrels, a decrease of 179,764.20 barrels.

Virgin Timber Forms Thirty Per Cent of the Forest Area of the United States.

About 30 per cent of the forest area of the United States, which now totals 463,000,000 acres, excluding 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 acres of low-grade woodland and scrub, is estimated to be virgin timber, says a bulletin of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Forests publicly owned in the United States contain one-fifth of all timber standing in this country; forests privately owned contain four-fifths, and the private timber is generally more valuable than the publicly owned.

The publicly-owned forests are mainly in the West, and consist of national forests, national parks, Indian reservations, military reservations and State forests.

The trees of the country are rather sharply defined as to species in the various regions, this being the result, of course, of climatic and soil conditions. The Northern forest is the home of the white pine and allied species, such as spruce, hemlock, cedar, balsam fir, besides several hardwoods. Yellow pines predominate in the Southern forests, with hardwoods on the better soils and cypress in the swamps. In the central forests are mostly hardwoods, including oak, yellow poplar, elm, hickory, chestnut, red gum, ash and walnut. The Rocky Mountain forest is coniferous, with Western pine as perhaps the most common tree. The Pacific coast forest is largely evergreen, chiefly Douglas fir, Western yellow pine, redwood, Western red cedar, other cedars, firs and spruces. Its trees are the largest and its stands the heaviest recorded by history or by geology.

A League of Nations Pamphlet

THERE are two classes of people in America who favor the adoption of the League of Nations covenant by this country. One class is composed of those who favor the League because they have imagined that it was a religious duty to do it, believing that in some way the League would save the world from wars. The other class is composed of those who favor the League merely because of partisan views, and because it has been advocated by the leaders of their party. This class, however, we believe is in the minority. A large majority of those who favor the League are, we believe, people who have been made to believe that this scheme is in some way a great religious movement for the safeguarding of the world from wars and that, therefore, it must be regarded as Divine in its origin.

We have never been able to comprehend how thinking men could permit themselves to take that view; and feeling that the League of Nations covenant has no Divine origin, nor sanction, and that it could not possibly prevent wars, but would be productive of wars, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has reprinted in pamphlet form the statements of a number of ministers and of Mr. Eugene Thwing, a noted publicist, who, discussing the question from the moral and religious side, show conclusively that the League of Nations is directly contrary to the teachings of Almighty God. They tear away the claim that the League must be supported on moral or religious grounds, or on the ground of saving the world from wars, and leave not a thread of that garment with which to clothe the creature whose creator definitely refused to recognize the Creator as the over-ruling God of all world affairs. American ministers of the Gospel then in France made a written request that the Peace Conference be opened with some form of Divine service for God's guidance. This was refused on the ground that there was not time available. This information was first given to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD by one of the leading bishops of America, who was himself one of the signers of that document.

Dr. Cortland Myers of Boston, Bishop Thomas B. Neely of Philadelphia and a number of other ministers have strongly emphasized their opposition on religious grounds to the adoption of the League of Nations covenant, and some of the statements which they have put forth, the article by Mr. Thwing and a brief editorial against the League covenant from the standpoint of our country's welfare will be found in this pamphlet. Everyone who honestly desires to study the League covenant, whatever may be his or her views on the subject, will find this presentation of interest.

Single copies of the pamphlet can be had for 15 cents per copy, or at the rate of 10 cents per copy for 25 copies or more. We believe the very wide distribution of this pamphlet will be of great value to the country.

One Minute Talk about

"85% MAGNESIA"

Steam Pipe and Boiler Covering

"85% Magnesia" Saves Coal Adds Power

"85% MAGNESIA" Pipe and Boiler Covering enables you to use less coal for a given power. It enables you to get more power from a given lot of coal.

In a large plant near New York it was found impossible to operate the steam pumps in a building 1500 feet from the boiler-house because the steam condensed before it reached them. An adequate thickness of "85% Magnesia" pipe covering was applied. Immediately the steam did its full work. The loss in steam efficiency over that whole distance is only 5%, instead of 100% as it was previously, before the steam lines were covered with "85% Magnesia."

On lesser scales, "85% Magnesia" pipe covering functions similarly. Wherever, in steam practice, it is applied to an unpro-

tected or poorly protected metal surface, it insures a maximum of power from a minimum of coal.

In this day of costly coal, every kind of coal economy is imperative to reduce the production cost in our factories and power plants.

Yet in the average plant there are always some spots where the heat insulation is either inferior or left off entirely. Every pair of flanges, valve body or return pipe, which is not covered or is improperly covered, is a coal waster. In the aggregate they mean tons of coal wasted every year.

The sure way to save this coal and to add power is to cover every such leak by the Specification thickness of "85% Magnesia" pipe and boiler covering. Use it throughout and *use it right*.

The Rest of the Story

Send for treatise, "Defend Your Steam," which describes the triumphs, the fields and uses of "85% Magnesia." Write us also for the Standard Specification for the scientific use of "85% Magnesia," compiled by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of Pittsburgh University.

Where to Get "85% Magnesia"

"85% Magnesia" products, manufactured by the member companies here named, are guaranteed to contain not less than 85% of the finest quality of basic Carbonate of Magnesia firmly bound with mineral fibre. Over 30 years of experience have shown this proportion to give maximum heat-saving value and durability. The Specification issued by the Association is based upon this standard.

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missioners Roads and Revenues, Road Improvement Dist. 5, L. P. Kemper, Secy., Siloam Springs, Ark.—Bids until Oct. 21; bridges; 330-ft. timber trestle approach, 200-ft. span, three 50-ft. and 130-ft. spans; plans, etc., on file with Secy., with W. L. Winters, Engr., Fort Smith, Ark., and Arkansas State Highway Dept., Little Rock, Ark.

Broom Machinery.—A. C. Daingerfield, Prest. Standard Tanning, Extract & Pulp Co., Box 23, Asheville, N. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. broom mchy.

Broom Straw.—A. C. Daingerfield, Prest. Standard Tanning, Extract & Pulp Co., Box 23, Asheville, N. C.—Names and addresses dealers in broom straw.

Building Material.—J. E. Latham Co., Greensboro, N. C.—Prices on 300,000 to 500,000 bricks and enough lime and cement to lay them; also long-leaf pine timbers for 3 to 5 warehouses.

Cement.—See Building Material.

Cement Plant.—E. B. Moore, Box 740, Abilene, Tex.—Prices on cement plant; daily capacity 100 to 200 bbls.

Clay Tests.—Redden Engineering Co., J. E. Redden, Box 831, Sumter, S. C.—Names and addresses testers of clay to determine quality as brick or terra-cotta clay.

Containers.—National Bituminous Enamel & Paint Corp., J. R. Broderick, Prest., Key Highway at Lawrence and Harvey Sts., Baltimore, Md.—Steel or wood containers for bituminous enamel and paint.

Containers.—Ridgewood Fruit Growers, Winchester, Va.—Names and addresses mfrs. of or dealers in 15 to 30-lb. pails for jellies and apple butter.

Conveying Machinery (Gravel).—O. L. Criger, Contr., Denton and Winnsboro, Tex. Gravel-unloading machinery.

Cotton Yarns.—Majoto Manufacturing Co., J. W. Todd, Jr., Mill St., Laurens, S. C.—Data and prices on 40s and 50s combed cotton yarns.

Drainage.—Laban Bayou Drainage Dist., Bolivar County Commrs., Cleveland, Miss.—Bids until Oct. 7; construct drainage system; 803,791 cu. yds. total excavation; plans with W. W. Boone, Dist. Engr.

Drainage System.—Christmas Drainage Dist., Bolivar County Commrs., Cleveland, Miss.—Bids until Oct. 7; construct drainage system; 497,526 cu. yds. total excavation; plans with W. W. Boone, Dist. Engr.

Dredging.—United States Engr. Office, Norfolk, Va.—Bids until Oct. 22; dredging Appomattox River, Va.; plans on file.

Dredging.—Port Commrs., S. M. Sparkman, Prest., Tampa, Fla.—Bids until Nov. 1; dredge Ybor channel for terminal construction; Benj. Thompson, Engr., Box 1044.

Drykiln.—Florida City Lumber Co., Florida City, Fla.—Drykiln.

Elevator.—Tonkawa Ice Co., M. Schonwald, Mgr., Tonkawa, Okla.—Elevator for storeroom, 26 to 30 ft. high.

Engine.—City of Oakland, Md., A. G. Ross, Clerk.—150 H. P. slow-speed Corliss valve engine, 125 R. P. M. or less.

Engine.—Chincoteague Fish Oil & Guano Co., Chincoteague, Va.—Steam engine and boiler; new or second-hand; to replace crude oil engines in 130-ft. fishing steamer.

Engines (Marine).—Lybeck Ocean Harvester Co., N. A. Lybeck, Prest.-Mgr., 140 W. Forsyth St., Jacksonville, Fla., and 131 W. 36th St., New York.—Three 100 H. P. Diesel marine engines.

Engine Shafts.—John G. Duncan Co., Central and Jackson Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.—

Names and addresses mfrs. crankshafts or flywheel shafts for center-crank engines.

Engines.—Riverside Swimming Pool Co., W. C. Knight, 15 N. 2d St., Temple, Tex.—Bids until Oct. 10; gasoline engines.

Fertilizer Materials.—R. M. Burt, Secy.-Treas. Florida Potato Growers' Assn., Hastings, Fla.—Names and addresses dealers in and agencies for fertilizer materials.

Fuel Manufacturers.—See Alcohol Manufacturers.

Gauges.—J. C. Barry, Cashier Bank of Lafayette & Trust Co., Lafayette, La.—Names and addresses mfrs. of or dealers in rain and wind gauges.

Generator.—City of Oakland, Md., A. G. Ross, Clerk.—125 or 150 K. W. alternating 60-cycle generator.

Generator.—Tar Heel Mica Co., Plumtree, N. C.—2 to 3 K. W. D. C. 32-volt generator; immediate shipment.

Generator.—Lybeck Ocean Harvester Co., N. A. Lybeck, Prest.-Mgr., 140 W. Forsyth St., Jacksonville, Fla., and 131 W. 36th St., New York.—Direct-connected 50 H. P. generator and Diesel engine.

Heating Plant.—Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, R. A. Deane, Prest., Lawrenceville, Va. Prices on heating systems for bank building, 25x65 ft.

Hoisting Outfit.—John G. Duncan Co., Central and Jackson Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.—New or second-hand 8 H. P. gasoline hoisting engine outfit; wire price.

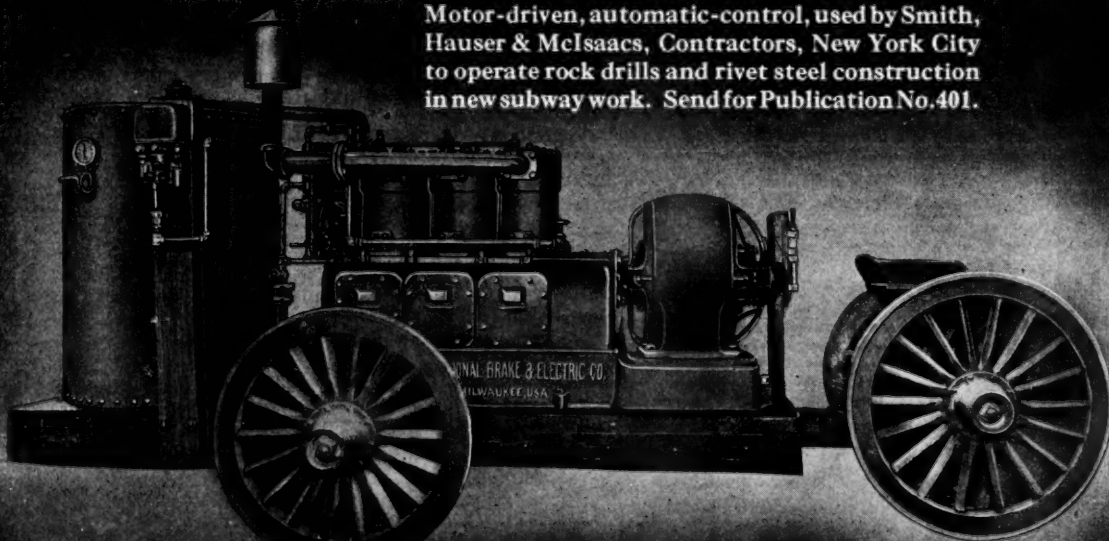
Ice Plant.—Hunter Machinery Co., Marion, N. C.—10-ton raw-water ice machine.

Iron.—Hardman Railroad Tie Corp., Fall

(Continued on Page 130)

National Portable 3VS Air Compressors

Motor-driven, automatic-control, used by Smith, Hauser & McIsaacs, Contractors, New York City to operate rock drills and rivet steel construction in new subway work. Send for Publication No. 401.



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A Melting Furnace of Real Economy.

Those familiar with metal-melting methods know the toll old-fashioned coke pits and furnaces exact in men, metal, fuel and time. Many have anticipated that some day metallurgical science and engineering skill would culminate in a furnace of real economy. Such is Wayne's Tilting Crucible Type Oil-Burning Furnace.

Quicker heats at right temperatures; stronger, sounder castings; less loss of metal; more economical use of fuel and better working conditions for men are the new attainments of Wayne Furnaces.

Entirely above ground and self-contained, the heavy, double-walled furnace, cover and burner, tilt together; and automatically lock in any position. The fire continues while pouring, preventing cooling or oxidation of metal. Minimum loss of metal, and comfort for the operator are the result.

Crucibles last longer! They are protected from direct blast of the flame. Not being removed from the furnace, the wear caused by sudden temperature changes and handling with tongs is eliminated.

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These are but a few of the many striking advantages and improvements of Wayne Furnaces for melting brass, bronze, copper, nickel, aluminum, gold, silver and other non-ferrous metals, as well as reducing cyanide precipitates.

You'll find Wayne Furnaces—furnaces of real economy.

Wayne Oil-Burning Furnace Engineers are ready to advise and plan, without cost or obligation, the best answer to your present metal-melting problems.

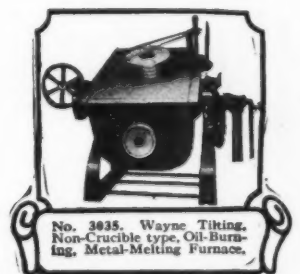
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Systems

Furnaces for Metal Melting,
Forging and Heat Treating

River, Mass.— $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. half-round soft iron in 1-ton lots; later in car lots.

Laboratory Equipment.—National Bituminous Enamel & Paint Corp., J. R. Broderick, Prest., Key Highway at Lawrence and Harvey Sts., Baltimore, Md.—Laboratory equipment for bituminous enamel and paint plant.

Lath.—Broad Street Methodist Church, H. E. Palmes, Chrmn. Bldg. Comm., Charleston St., Mobile, Ala.—Prices on rustproof wire lath.

Lathe.—Planters' Oil Mill & Gin Co., Kosciusko, Miss.—18 to 24-in. engine lathe.

Laundry Machinery.—C. H. Cannon, 166 N. Main St., Abbeville, S. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. laundry mchy. and supplies.

Lighting Equipment.—J. W. Fleming, Savannah Tri-State Exposition, Savannah, Ga.—Data and information on lighting equipment, including electric and kerosene power; for fair ground illumination.

Lime.—See Building Material.

Mining Machinery.—George T. Wall, Mgr. Hopkins Fork Coal Co., 7 Kanawha Bank Bldg., Charleston, W. Va.—Mining mchy. for 1000-ton capacity coal mine.

Mining Machinery.—Collins Granite Co., Danville, Va.—Second-hand mining equipment, including shaft, coupling, pillow blocks, safety collars, pulleys; complete list on file.

Mixing Machine (Fertilizer).—Farmers' Warehouse Co., T. S. Johnson, Mgr., Jefferson, Ga.—Names and address mfrs. fertilizer mixing machine, containing 3 hoppers, regulated to run material into revolving mixing drum.

Motor.—Virginia Machinery & Well Co., 1319 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.—3 H. P. 220-volt 3-phase 60-cycle 1160 R. P. M. squirrel-cage motor.

Motor.—Henry B. Beardon, Jr., Const. Electrical Engr., Norfolk, Va.—450 or 500 H. P. 60-cycle 300 R. P. M. 2300-volt synchronous motor with exciter; give price, description and shipment.

Motor.—White Oak Corp., H. T. Spencer, Prest., Knoxville, Tenn.—5 H. P. single-phase motor.

Motors.—Riverside Swimming Pool Co., W. C. Knight, 15 N. 2d St., Temple, Tex.—Bids until Oct. 10; electric motors.

Oil.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Oct. 15 to furnish: Fuel oil. Blank forms and information (Circular 1410) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at New York, New Orleans, San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Paint Materials.—National Bituminous Enamel & Paint Corp., J. R. Broderick, Prest.,

Key Highway at Lawrence and Harvey Sts., Baltimore, Md.—Raw stock for mfrs. bituminous enamel and paint.

Paper Bags, etc.—Evening Telegram, Rocky Mount, N. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. wrapping paper, paper bags and boxes; with view to representation in Edgecomb, Nash and parts of adjoining counties.

Paper Machinery.—Naples Improvement Co., E. W. Crayton, Prest., Naples, Fla.—Correspond with mfrs. mchy. to make paper from Florida saw-grass.

Paving.—Board of Awards, Baltimore, Md. Bids until Oct. 6; pave Exeter, Stiles and Little Gough Sts.; sheet asphalt on 6-in. concrete base, vitrified brick gutters; specification on file.

Paving.—City, John H. Zirkle, Recorder, Martinsburg, W. Va.—Bids until Oct. 1; concrete sidewalks on Winchester and Virginia Aves.

Pipe.—City, F. S. Shields, Secy. Sewerage & Water Board, 401 Sewerage and Board Bldg., New Orleans, La.—Bids until Sept. 30; furnish 22,000 ft. 36 to 48-in. cast-iron pipe and specials and 1010 tons 4 to 20-in. cast-iron pipe and specials; plans, etc., on file.

Pipe.—La Salle Parish Police Jury, S. Hodges, Prest., Jena, La.—Bids on corrugated galvanized pipe, 15 to 36 in.; U. S. standard specification of construction and spelter coat.

Pipe.—Sterling Spinning Co., J. W. Stowe, Secy., Belmont, N. C.— $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3-in. galvanized iron pipe for prompt shipment.

Piping.—Virginia Machinery & Well Co., 1319 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.—130 ft. 8-in. and 130 ft. 10-in. cast-iron bell and spigot pipe; 36 ft. 8-in. and 48 ft. 10-in. cast-iron flanged pipe, 12-ft. lengths; one 8-in. and two 10-in. castings flanged at one end and spigot at other; good condition.

Piping.—Alexandria Oil & Gas Co., Marshall T. Cappel, Secy.-Treas., Alexandria, La.—1000 ft. 8-in. casing.

Piping, etc.—Riverside Swimming Pool Co., W. C. Knight, Mgr., 15 N. 2d St., Temple, Tex.—Bids until Oct. 1; piping; gate valves for swimming pool.

Piping, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Oct. 12 to furnish: Wrought-iron or steel pipe; vanadium steel gears; potato-peeling machine; display case; magazine cabinet; mosaic floor seal; chisels; drills; files; vises; wrenches; cocks; pipe fittings; valves; railroad car lamps; locks; flush pipes; conduit bushings; push buttons; copper cable; conduits; switchboard cords; fuse cut-outs; ceiling fans; electrical fixtures; renewable fuses; motors; motor generator sets; panel boards; oil cans; soldering paste, etc. Blank forms and information

(Circular 1407) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at New York, San Francisco, New Orleans; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Press.—Planters' Oil Mill & Gin Co., Kosciusko, Miss.—25-in. back-gear drill press.

Pumps.—Riverside Swimming Pool Co., W. C. Knight, Mgr., 15 N. 2d St., Temple, Tex.—Bids until Oct. 10; pumps for swimming pool.

Pump.—Williamsburg Electric Co., C. Perkins, Mgr., Williamsburg, Ky.—Boiler-feed pump for two 150 H. P. boilers.

Pump.—Tonkawa Ice Co., M. Schonwald, Mgr., Tonkawa, Okla.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. centrifugal pump.

Punch.—Machinery Clearing House Corp., 110 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.—Prices on 48-in. throat punch; full description.

Raffia.—John N. Adams, Mining Engr., Charleston, Tenn.—Names and addresses mfrs. of or dealers in raffia, rattan or reed for making baskets, mats, etc.

Road Construction.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Oct. 5; 1.79 mi. State highway from Frederick Junction to Hopeland; concrete; Frederick County, Contract F-27A; plans, etc., on file.

Road Construction.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Oct. 5; 5 mi. State highway from Morganza toward Colton; gravel; St. Mary's County, Contract SM-14; plans, etc., on file.

Road Construction.—Dorchester County Highway Comsn., D. L. McAlhany, Secy., St. George, S. C.—Bids until Oct. 8; changed date from Sept. 21; grade and sand-clay surface roads from St. George to Edisto River and to Summerville; reinforced concrete bridge over Four Hole Swamp and reinforced concrete culverts; \$310,000; plans, etc., on file at St. George and with Kluttz & Smith, Engrs., Concord, N. C.

Road Construction.—Winston County Highway Comsn., J. M. McKay, Louisville, Miss.—Bids until Oct. 4; 4 mi. Louisville-Brooksville road from Big Yellow Creek to county line; specifications on file.

Road Construction.—Highway Dept., Board State Engrs., 332 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La.—Bids until Oct. 11; 5.60 mi. St. Martinville-Cade Highway, St. Martin Parish; information from Highway Dept., Duncan Bule, Engr.

Road Construction.—St. Louis County Commrs., Clayton, Mo.—Bids until Oct. 6; 7.3 mi. St. Charles road, Section D; Wm. Elbring, Highway Engr.

Road Construction.—State Roads Comsn.,

(Continued on Page 132)

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We consider the present shortage of FUEL OIL temporary; and that the shortage of COAL will continue indefinitely, keeping the price high. When oil again becomes available, the cost of steam production with oil will be much lower than with coal. The question of converting boilers to oil fuel is, therefore, to be considered. Write for our booklet "A. M. L. 106," which gives data of interest. Ask us, also, to submit quotations on suitable equipment for any definite conditions. A. M. LOCKETT & CO. LTD., Contracting Mechanical Engineers, NEW ORLEANS, LA., and Houston, Texas.

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APPRAISALS

Lumber and Woodworking Plants
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Savannah, Ga.

601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Oct. 5; 3 mi. State highway on Easton-Claborn road from Lipscomb's Gate to Royal Oak; concrete; Talbot County, Contract T-12; plans, etc., on file.

Road Construction.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Oct. 5; 3 mi. State highway along Philadelphia road from Little Gunpowder Falls toward Aberdeen; concrete; Harford County, Contract H-26; plans, etc., on file.

Road Construction.—Laurens County Highway Comsn., Laurens, S. C.—Bids until Oct. 1; 9 mi. Dixie Highway between Princeton and Ware Shoals; plans, etc., with N. C. Hughes, County Engr.

Road Construction.—La Salle Parish Police Jury, S. Hodges, Prest., Jena, La.—Bids until Oct. 4; 20 mi. road; steel bridges; \$100,000 available; Jas. A. McConnell, Engr.

Road Construction.—Benton County Commissioners Roads and Revenues, Road Improvement Dist. 5, L. P. Kemper, Secy., Siloam Springs, Ark.—Bids until Oct. 21; 34.75 mi. road; bridges; plans, etc., on file with Secy., with W. L. Winters, Engr., Fort Smith, Ark., and Arkansas State Highway Dept., Little Rock, Ark.

Roofing (Iron or Steel), etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Oct. 14 to furnish: Iron or steel roofing; spring steel; cold chisels; brass nuts; shackles; staples; spikes; tacks; cocks; lead and cast-iron pipe; lead traps; valves; bearing metal; brass, bronze, copper; lead; solder; tin; zinc; lavatories; slop sinks; leak clamps; floor drains; fire brick; automobile tires and tubes; motor-boat horns; electric fans; lumber; millwork, etc. Blank forms and information (Circular 1408) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at New York, New Orleans, San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Safes.—See Bank Fixtures.

Sewers.—District Commrs., Room 509 District Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Sept. 27; construct sewers; lay 1100 lin. ft. 21 and 24-in. pipe sewer; plans, etc., with Chief Clerk, Engr. Dept., Room 427 District Bldg.

Sewers.—City, Bonner H. Hill, Mgr., Charleston, W. Va.—Bids until Oct. 1; construct lateral sewers; 11,900 lin. ft. 8 to 48-in. sewer in open cut; plans, etc., from Ernest Bruce, City Engr.

Shaper.—Planters' Oil Mill & Gin Co., Kosciusko, Miss.—16-in. shaper.

Shovel (Steam).—Battye Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.—New or second-hand ½ or ¾-yd. steam shovel.

Silk Yarns.—Majoto Manufacturing Co., J. W. Todd, Jr., Mill St., Laurens, S. C.—Data and prices on colored, mercerized and imitation silk yarns.

Sprinkler System.—J. E. Latham Co., Greensboro, N. C.—Sprinkler system for 3 to 5 cotton warehouses.

Switchboard.—Williamsburg Electric Co., C. Perkins, Mgr., Williamsburg, Ky.—Switchboard.

Steelworking Machinery.—Missouri Car Co., Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.—Bids until Jan. 1; steelworking mch. used in mfg. for electric-car construction.

Timbers.—J. E. Latham Co., Greensboro, N. C.—Long-leaf pine timbers for 3 to 5 warehouses. (See Building Material.)

Transformers.—Atlantic Supply Co., 421 Water St., Norfolk, Va.—One or more transformers to transform from voltage of 13,000 to 220 volts, 3-phase, 25 cycles, 50 K. W.

Typewriters, etc.—Amor Hermanos & Co., Caldas de Reyes, Spain.—To represent mfrs.

of or dealers in: Typewriter machines, supplies and accessories; hardware, including fencing; galvanized wire; kitchen utensils, etc.

Vault Doors.—See Bank Fixtures.

Veneer Lathe.—Hunter Machinery Co., Marion, N. C.—Veneer lathe.

Warper.—Majoto Manufacturing Co., J. W. Todd, Jr., Mill St., Laurens, S. C.—Prices on second-hand section warper.

Wireworking Machinery.—Armstrong & Main, Ltd., Structural and Gen. Engrs., Overseas Trade Dept., Australia House, Strand, London, W. C. 2, England.—To correspond with mfrs. of machinery for setting square mesh wire for fencing or reinforced concrete work; process we favor is to weld wires at points of intersection electrically; also consider wire-weaving machine; width of fence 3 to 6 ft., mesh from 3 to No. 2 to 12x36; long wires would be from No. 8 gauge up

to heaviest made and cross wires of oval section 12x14 gauge.

Woodworking Machinery.—Florida City Lumber Co., Florida City, Fla.—Woodworking mch., including 4-side planer, matcher and molder for 10,000 ft. daily capacity.

Woodworking Machinery.—Missouri Car Co., Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.—Bids until Jan. 1; woodworking mch. used in mfg. for electric-car construction.

Railroad Construction

Railways.

Va., Profit.—Ohio Sulphur Mining Co. of Profit is reported to have let contract to the W. P. Thurston Co. of Richmond to build a standard-gauge spur track.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

Important Industrial Merger.

Announcement is made of the consolidation of the Whiting Foundry Equipment Co. of Harvey, Ill., and the American Foundry Equipment Co. of New York city, the new organization to be known as Whiting Corporation, capitalized at \$5,000,000. J. H. Whiting, president of the Whiting Foundry Equipment Co., becomes chairman of the board, and V. E. Minich, president of the American Foundry Equipment Co. (Sand Mixing Machine Co.) and of the Foundry Equipment Manufacturers' Association, will be president. As the lines of manufacture of the two companies do not overlap, it is intended to maintain all their manufacturing facilities. The Whiting plant will retain the manufacture of cranes, cupolas, hoists, tumbling mills, core ovens and all other items of its established line, together with sand-blast equipment and dust arresters. Sand-cutting machines, charging trucks, core machines and steel flasks will comprise the bulk of work at the new "American" plant at 2935 West 47th St., Chicago, under the direction of E. A. Rich, Jr. Molding machines, jolts, flask specialties and pattern-mounting materials will continue to be manufactured at the York, Pa., plant of the American Company, in charge of R. S. Buch. The plans include maintaining and enlarging the present offices of the American Foundry Equipment Co., 366 Madison Ave., New York, as the Eastern sales and export office of the combination. It is believed that important economies will result from this merger.

A Fine Book About Pig-Iron, Steel, Etc.

The current or 1920 edition of "Pig-Iron," a pocket manual issued annually by Hickman, Williams & Co., Inc., is the fourth issue of this publication, and is the most complete, being revised and up to date. It is in four parts, Part I relating to types of pig-irons, alloys, steels, fluorspars and cokes as produced in the United States, giving their analysis, etc. Part II consists of general statistics, including iron-ore and pig-iron production, prices of ore and pig-iron, foundry iron, steel ingots and castings, rolled iron and steel billets, and other forms of manufactured steel, as well as production figures; also coke production and prices, besides much other valuable data. In Part III are to be found memoranda regarding metallurgical practice in the foundry, which em-

body a large amount of practical information. Part IV gives a private code for cablegrams and telegrams. The book is finely bound in leather and its 176 pages are interspersed with blank and ruled pages for noting analyses and other memoranda, such as freight rates. In the preface President T. C. Ward presents some timely words from the company, whose offices are located respectively in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Birmingham and New York.

Change of Corporate Name.

Announcement is made by the American Steam Conveyor Corporation, 326 W. Madison St., Chicago, of a change in their corporate name to Conveyors' Corporation of America. This change of name, it is stated, is due to the rapid growth of the corporation, the addition of new lines of business and the purchase at South Bend, Ind., of a large and completely equipped machine shop to which foundry facilities will be added. It is also noted that the new name more nearly describes the business of the organization, which includes steam jet conveyors for handling ashes, soot, combustion ash, etc.; trolley carriers for handling coal, limestone, sand, gravel and similar loose and bulky materials; ash pit doors, flood oil-bearing sheaves and other conveyor supplies. There is no change in either personnel or policy.

Electric Core and Mold Oven.

The Electric Furnace Construction Co., 908 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., announce that their first electrically-heated core and mold-drying oven has been put in operation at the Emery Steel Casting Co.'s plant, Baltimore, Md.

Branch Office at Pittsburgh.

To more closely co-operate with the industries in the Pittsburgh district, the Norton Company of Worcester, Mass., have opened a branch office for the grinding machine division at No. 230 Fifth Ave. (Room 800), Pittsburgh, Pa., under the direction of Paul R. Hawkins, its district manager. The establishment of this office will not affect the distribution of Norton grinding wheels, which will continue to be handled by the Somers, Fittler & Todd Co., 327 Water St.

Financial News

New Financial Corporations.

Ala., Boaz.—National Bank of Boaz, conversion of Farmers & Merchants Bank, capital \$25,000; has applied for charter; D. K. Searcy and others.

Ga., Bradley.—Bank of Bradley, capital \$15,000; is chartered; L. O. Benton, W. H. Barron, W. W. Barron and others.

Mo., Kansas City.—Midwest Reserve Trust Co., capital stock \$2,000,000, surplus \$200,000, formed by a merger of the Midwest National Bank & Trust Co. and the National Reserve Bank, will begin business Oct. 1. William Huttig, Prest. of the National Reserve Bank, will be chairman of the board, and P. E. Laughlin, Prest. of the Midwest National Bank & Trust Co., will be Prest. Other officers will include C. B. McClusky and Harry Warren, Active V.-Ps.; J. H. Berkshire, J. L. Hamon, James F. Houlehan and H. E. Huttig, V.-Ps. There will be 30 directors. The new corporation will occupy the building now used by the National Reserve Bank.

N. C., Elizabeth City.—Carolina Banking and Trust Co., authorized capital \$500,000, \$250,000 paid in, is chartered. A. L. Pendleton, W. H. Weathersby, R. C. Abbott and others.

Okla., Durant.—Commercial National Bank, capital \$100,000; is chartered; G. A. Mason, Prest.; W. E. Clark, Cash.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Central National Bank, capital \$200,000; has applied for charter; W. J. Thomas, 509 E. 9th St., and others.

Tenn., Nashville.—Fidelity Bank Investment Co., capital \$100,000, is inceptd. J. M. Phillips, F. M. Love, C. C. Potter and others.

Tex., Alvord.—Security State Bank, capital stock \$40,000; is chartered; L. E. Pillars, Prest.; L. C. Edwards, Cash.

Tex., Cooper.—Guaranty State Bank, capital stock \$25,000, is chartered to begin business Oct. 1. S. D. Clower, Prest.; J. H. McKinney, V.-P.; Geo. B. Simmons, Cash.

Tex., Moulton.—Moulton National Bank, capital \$25,000; has applied for charter; O. Buescher and others.

Tex., Reklaw.—Citizens Guaranty Bank, capital stock \$15,000; is chartered; R. B. Perkins, Prest.; L. L. Guinn, Cash.

Tex., Tyler.—St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. contemplates spending \$750,000 to widen cut fills and fill in trestles; \$500,000 for new ballast and \$300,000 for sidings and passing tracks, besides other sums for betterments to the permanent way. A. A. Matthews, Tyler, Tex., is Ch. Engr.

Va., Lawrenceville.—Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, capital \$50,000, is inceptd. to begin business about Dec. 1. Robt. A. Deane, Prest.; H. C. Green, V.-P.; C. A. Gray, Secy.; J. L. Baskerville, Treas.

New Securities.

Fla., De Funiak Springs.—(Improvement).—Bids will be received until Oct. 1 for \$65,000 of 6 per cent bonds. Duncan Gillis is City Clk.

Fla., Gainesville.—(Paving).—Election Dec. 14 on \$120,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Miami Beach.—(Street).—Sold to the Bank of Bay Biscayne of Miami at \$97 and accrued interest, \$92,600 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds voted Aug. 14, dated Sept. 1 and offered Sept. 20.

Fla., Monticello.—(Improvement).—Bids will be received until 8.30 P. M. Oct. 5 for \$50,000

of 6 per cent \$500 denomination serial bonds dated April 1, 1920. John H. Shuman, Town Clk. (For particulars see *Proposals Department*.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—(Athletic Field).—Election contemplated on \$50,000 of bonds. Address Mayor Mitchell.

Fla., Tallahassee.—(Road and Bridge).—Election Nov. 2 on State bonds. Address H. Clay Crawford, Secy. of State.

Ga., Rebecca.—(Light, Water-works).—Election contemplated on bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Savannah.—(Paving).—An election on from \$300,000 to \$500,000 city bonds will be held in January. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Ashland.—(Water, Pumping Station).—Contemplated to vote in November on \$250,000 of city bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Covington.—(Water, Street, Funding).—Contemplated to issue \$625,000 of city bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Paducah.—(Refunding).—Sold to the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Ill., at par plus \$598 and expense of bonds, \$65,000 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds offered Sept. 22.

Md., Elkton.—(Road).—Contemplated to sell \$100,000 of Cecil County bonds. Address County Commrs.

Md., Hagerstown.—(School).—Bids received until noon Oct. 5 for \$40,000 of 5 per cent Washington County Hancock School bonds dated July 1, 1920. Address County Commrs.

Md., Upper Marlboro.—(School).—Bids will be received until noon Sept. 29 for \$10,000 of 5 per cent 30-yr. Prince George's County bonds. Address Board of Education.

Miss., Clarksdale.—(Road and Bridge).—\$500,000 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination serial 1921-1940 Coahoma County bonds dated July 1 are being offered by Smith, Moore & Co. of St. Louis.

Miss., Hattiesburg.—(Road and Bridge).—Bids will be received until Oct. 7 for \$100,000 of 6 per cent 1-25-yr. serial Forrest County bonds. Address County Supvrs.

Miss., Louisville.—(Improvement).—Bids will be received until Oct. 4 for \$36,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Meridian.—(Road).—Election Oct. 2 on \$40,000 of Lauderdale County, Beat Two, bonds. Address County Supvrs.

Miss., Meridian.—(Ice Plant).—Contemplated to hold an election on \$150,000 of bonds. Address Mayor Dabney.

Miss., Pittsboro.—(Drainage).—Bids will be received until Oct. 9 for \$29,500 of 6 per cent \$500 denomination 20-yr. Meridian Creek Drainage Dist., Calhoun County, bonds. Address N. R. Lamar.

Miss., Vicksburg.—(School, Wharves, Paving).—The election which was to have been held Sept. 21 on \$125,000 school, \$400,000 paving and \$100,000 wharves bonds has been indefinitely postponed. Address T. G. Birchett, Election Commr.

Mo., Joplin.—(Water).—The election Sept. 21 on \$900,000 of bonds has been postponed, date to be set later. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Kansas City.—(Park).—No bids were received for the \$62,861 of 6 per cent bonds offered Sept. 23. Address T. C. Harrington, Secy. Board Park Commrs.

Mo., Moberly.—(Water).—Bids will be received until Oct. 4 for \$175,000 of 6 per cent 10-20-year optional bonds. Address Mayor J. T. Cross.

N. C., Boone.—(Road).—Bids will be received until 1 P. M. Nov. 1 for \$50,000 serial 5-30-year Watauga County bonds. Address W. R. Gragg, Clk. Board County Commrs. *For particulars see Proposals Department.*

N. C., Jefferson.—(Road).—Bids will be received until noon Oct. 20 for \$300,000 of 5½ per cent \$1000 denomination 20-30-year optional Ashe County bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1920, and voted April 29, 1919. Address W. R. Baugess, Attorney for Board County Commrs. *For particulars, see Proposals Department.*

N. C., Mebane.—(Water, Sewer).—All bids were rejected for the \$160,000 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination serial bonds offered Sept. 21, and private bids will be received for the next 30 days. Address W. S. Crawford, Mayor.

N. C., Warrenton.—(Road).—Bids will be received until noon Oct. 22 for \$25,000 of Warren County bonds voted July 26. Address C. C. Hunter, Chairman Board County Commrs.

Okla., Kelleyville.—(School).—Bids received any time for \$50,000 of 6 per cent 20-year \$1000 denomination School Dist. No. 31, Creek County, bonds voted Apr. 6. Address J. W. St. Sing, Secy. School Board.

Okla., Perry.—(Sewer).—Contemplated to vote on \$50,000 of bonds. Address Mayor W. E. Johnson.

S. C., Columbia.—(Street).—Election has been postponed from Sept. 16 to Nov. 16 on \$300,000 of bonds. Address C. S. Montlieth, City Atty.

S. C., Orangeburg.—(School).—Bids will be received until Oct. 11 for \$14,000 of not exceeding 6 per cent Neeses School Dist. No. 63, Orangeburg County. Address H. M. Stevenson, Chrmn. Board Trustees.

S. C., York.—(School).—Contemplated to issue \$125,000 of bonds. Address School Board.

Tenn., Columbia.—(Funding).—Contemplated to open bids about Oct. 10 for the \$60,000 of bonds recently voted. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Knoxville.—(Funding).—Bids will be received until 10 A. M. Oct. 15 for \$2,000,000 of 5½ per cent 30-yr. bonds. Address John L. Greer, City Recorder.

Tenn., Lexington.—(Road).—Bids received until noon Oct. 6 for \$350,000 of 6 per cent Henderson County bonds. Address L. B. Johnson, County Judge.

Tenn., Smithville.—(Light and Power).—No bids were received for the \$36,000 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination 20-yr. bonds voted June 26 and offered Sept. 20. Address Mayor Eugene Hendon.

Tex., De Leon.—(Road).—Election Oct. 2 on \$200,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Iowa Park.—(Water, Sewer, Paving).—Election Oct. 4 on \$55,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Luling.—(School).—Voted Sept. 17 \$6000 of Luling Independent School Dist. bonds. Address School Board.

Va., Richmond.—(Gas Works, Improvement).—Sold to F. E. Nolting & Co., Richmond; Harris Forbes & Co., New York, and Estabrook & Co., Boston and New York, jointly, at \$1,751,563, \$750,000 gas works and \$600,000 improvement bonds, 6 per cent, 10 years, offered Sept. 21.

Va., Roanoke.—(Street).—Bids were rejected for the \$250,000 of bonds recently offered. Address The Mayor.

Financial Notes.

Citizens' Bank of Stuart, Va., has increased capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Bank of Chesnee, S. C., has increased capital from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

Columbus Savings Bank, Columbus, Ga., will increase capital stock from \$200,000 to \$250,000.

First National Bank of Mission, Tex., has increased capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

PROPOSALS

BOND ISSUES
BUILDINGS
PAVING
GOOD ROADS

Bids close October 11, 1920.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., September 14, 1920. Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. October 11, 1920, for Toilet-rooms in the United States Marine Hospital at St. Louis, Mo., in accordance with specification dated August 4, 1920, and drawing and the addendum dated September 14, 1920, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian, St. Louis, Mo., in the discretion of the Supervising Architect, JAS. A. WETMORE, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close October 18, 1920.

PROPOSALS FOR STEEL, IRON OR Steel Pipe, Brass Tubing, Copper Tubing, Cast-iron Tees, Nails, Lanterns, Sash Chain, Hasps, Hinges, Latches, Locks, Padlocks, Tallow Pots, Water Coolers, Brass Cuspidors, Rat Traps, Steel Tapes, Wooden Rules, Hammer Handles, Leather Gloves, Paint Brushes, Acetone, Muriatic Acid, Ammonia, Carbon Bisulphide, Lard Oil, Lye, Sulphur, Aluminum Paint, Prussian Blue, Paint Drier, White Lead, Copper Paint, Tuscan Red, Varnish and Vermillion. Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10.30 o'clock A. M. October 18, 1920, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this Circular (1411) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. FLINT, General Purchasing Officer.

Bids close October 12, 1920.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT-IRON OR Steel Pipe, Vanadium Steel Gears, Potapooling Machine, Display Case, Magazine Cabinet, Mosaic Floor Seal, Chisels, Drills, Files, Vises, Wrenches, Cocks, Pipe Fittings, Valves, Railroad Car Lamps, Locks, Flush Pipes, Conduit Bushings, Push Buttons, Copper Cable, Conduits, Switchboard Cords, Fuse Cut-outs, Ceiling Fans, Electrical Fixtures, Renewable Fuses, Motors, Motor Generator Sets, Panel Board, Battery Zines, Celluloid Card Cases, Oil Cans, Soldering Paste, Rubber Gaskets, Rubber Cane Tins, Saloon Hoppers, Writing Ink, Calendar Pads, Bond Paper, Writing Paper, Bristol Board, Cardboard and Mahogany Millwork. Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10.30 o'clock A. M. October 12, 1920, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this Circular (1467) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. FLINT, General Purchasing Officer.

Bids close October 14, 1920.

PROPOSALS FOR SPRING STEEL, IRON OR Steel Roofing, Cold Chisels, Brass Nuts, Shackles, Staples, Spikes, Tacks, Cocks, Lead Pipe, Cast-iron Pipe, Cast-iron Bonds, Lead Traps, Valves, Babbitt, Bearing Metal, Bell Metal, Yellow Metal, Brass, Bronze, Copper, Lead, Solder, Tin, Zinc, Water-closets, Closet Bowls, Lavatories, Slop Sinks, Urinals, Range Boilers, Leak Clamps, Floor Drains, Fire Brick, Oakum, Manila Rope, Automobile Tires and Tubes, Wheelbarrow Handles, Plate Glass, Horns for Motor Boats, Storage Batteries, Ignition Cable, Electric Fans, Lumber and Millwork. Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10.30 o'clock A. M. October 14, 1920, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1483) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the

United States Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. FLINT, General Purchasing Officer.

Bids close November 6, 1920.

PROPOSALS for the purchase of Power and Refrigerator Plant Equipment for sale by The Panama Canal. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10.30 o'clock A. M. November 6, 1920, at which time they will be opened in public, for purchasing the above-mentioned equipment. Blanks and information relating to this Circular (1409) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. FLINT, General Purchasing Officer.

Bids close October 15, 1920.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL OIL. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10.30 o'clock A. M. October 15, 1920, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned article. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1410) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. FLINT, General Purchasing Officer.

Bids close October 11, 1920.

PROPOSALS FOR FIVE STEEL BARGES. Office Mississippi River Comsn., 1st and 2d Districts, Custom-house, Memphis, Tenn. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M. October 11, 1920, and then opened, for furnishing five steel barges. Further information on application.

Bids close October 15, 1920.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE. Jacksonville, Fla. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M. October 15, 1920, and then opened, for Constructing and Installing Four Scotch Marine Boilers, Foundations, Uptakes, Smokestacks and Oil Bunkers. Information on application.

Bids close October 2, 1920.

\$100,000 6% Bonds

Brevard, N. C. Bids will be received until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, October 2, 1920, at the office of the Register of Deeds in the Courthouse in Brevard, N. C., for \$100,000 worth of bonds of the County of Transylvania, N. C. said bonds to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent., payable semi-annually, said bonds to be payable at such times and places as the Board of County Commissioners may determine.

All bids must be in writing and sealed and must be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount bid. All bids must be addressed to C. K. Osborne, Chairman Board of County Commissioners, Brevard, N. C. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

C. K. OSBORNE,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners,
Transylvania County, N. C.

Bids close October 9, 1920.

\$90,000 6% Good Roads Bonds

Macon, Miss. Sealed bids are invited for the purchase of \$90,000 of Good Roads Serial Bonds of Supervisors' District No. 1 of Noxubee County, Mississippi, on October 9, 1920, at 2 o'clock P. M., dated September 6, 1920, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in denominations of \$500 each.

Good faith cashier's or certified check, payable to Allie Swann, President, in sum of \$500 to accompany each bid.

For particulars apply to
JOHN A. TYSON,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors, Macon, Miss.

Bids close October 15, 1920.

\$75,000 6% Bonds

Warrenton, N. C. Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Town Commissioners of the Town of Warrenton, North Carolina, at the Town Hall in Warrenton, until October 15, 1920, at 12 o'clock noon, when they will be publicly opened, for the purchase of bonds of the Town of Warrenton, aggregating seventy-five thousand dollars, to be dated October 1, 1920; to mature in thirty annual installments, beginning October 1, 1921, and ending October 1, 1950, and to bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest will be payable at the office of the Treasurer of said town or in the City of New York. All of said bonds will be of the denomination of five hundred dollars, and will be payable as follows:

Two each year from 1921 to 1925, both inclusive.

Four each year from 1926 to 1930, both inclusive.

Six each year from 1931 to 1950, both inclusive.

The proceeds from the sale of these bonds will be used to purchase Preferred Stock in the Warren Hotel Company, Incorporated, to complete the erection of the hotel building on the lot of said company in said town, and the bonds are issued under and pursuant to the Municipal Finance Act, Chapter 138, Public Laws of 1917 of North Carolina as amended, and pursuant to the Charter of the Town of Warrenton, Chapter 201, Private Laws, 1915, of North Carolina, and pursuant to Chapter 131, Public Laws, 1915, of North Carolina.

Bids may be addressed to the undersigned, and must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the Town of Warrenton, N. C., for two per centum of the face amount of the bonds bid for as evidence of good faith. Right is reserved to reject any and all bids. This September 13, 1920.

THE BOARD OF TOWN COMMISSIONERS
OF THE TOWN OF WARRENTON,
NORTH CAROLINA.

By FRANK H. GIBBS,
Mayor of the Town of Warrenton,
North Carolina.

Bids close October 5, 1920.

\$50,000 6% Bonds

Notice is hereby given that the Town Council of the Town of Monticello, Fla., will, on October 5, 1920, at the hour of 8.30 P. M., receive sealed bids for the sale of Fifty Thousand Dollars of bonds of said Town, said bonds being in denominations of \$500, \$36,000 of said bonds being dated April 1, 1920, and maturing serially one-fourth every five years from date, and \$14,000 to be dated October 1, 1920, and likewise maturing serially one-fourth every five years from date. All of said bonds bearing interest from their respective dates at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable at office of the Treasurer of said Town at Monticello, Fla. All bids to be addressed to the Clerk of said Town and be accompanied by cashier's or certified check, payable to the order of said Clerk in an amount of at least 5 per cent. of said bid. Said bids may be for the whole or any portion of said bonds; bids to be in hands of said Clerk by 8 o'clock P. M. of said 5th day of October. The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Council.

JOHN H. SHUMAN,
Clerk Town of Monticello, Fla.

Bids close November 1, 1920.

\$25,000 Road Bonds

Boone, N. C. Watauga County, North Carolina, offers Twenty-five Thousand Dollars Road Bonds, semi-annual interest, serial issue, 5 to 30 years. Sealed bids November 1, 1920, at 1 o'clock P. M. Certified check 1 per cent. of bid required. Right reserved to reject all bids. For information write W. R. Gragg, Clerk Board County Commissioners, Boone, North Carolina.

This September 13, 1920.
W. R. GRAGG,
Clerk to Board County Commissioners.

Bids close October 20, 1920.

\$300,000 5½% Road Bonds

Jefferson, N. C.
Under authority of an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, Session 1919, entitled "An Act to Provide a Public Road Law for Ashe County," will receive sealed bids for \$300,000 5½ per cent. coupon bonds, interest payable semi-annually, principal and interest payable at the United States Mortgage & Trust Co. in the City of New York, until noon on Wednesday, the 20th day of October, 1920.

Said bonds to be dated November 1, 1920, and to mature 30 years from date, with option to recall and redeem after 20 years from date of issue, and to be in the denominations of \$1000 each, numbered 201 to 500, inclusive, none of which bonds will be sold for less than their par value. Bonds will be furnished by County, together with legal opinion of Wood & Oakley, Attorneys, of Chicago, and delivered to designation of purchaser. A certified check for \$10,000 will be required to show good faith, or in lieu thereof a bond for like sum in a well recognized surety company. Right to reject any or all bids is reserved by the Board. Bids should be filed with S. G. Parsons, Chairman, Jefferson, N. C.

For further information apply to
W. R. BAUGUES,
Attorney for the Board, Jefferson, N. C.

Bids close October 14, 1920.

\$200,000 5% Road Bonds

Live Oak, Fla.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Suwanee County, Florida, will offer for sale \$200,000 of County Bonds, authorized by a special election held on the 14th day of October, 1919, for the purpose of building a system of paved, macadamized or other hard-surfaced lateral highways or roads in Suwanee County, Florida; \$20,000 of said bonds to mature on the first day of July, 1925, and \$20,000 thereof to mature on the first day of July of each and every year thereafter, until the entire \$200,000 of bonds have matured; interest thereon payable at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum semi-annually, on the first day of July and January of each year. Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Clerk at Live Oak, Florida, up to noon on the 5th day of October, 1920. Bidders may bid on the entire issue or any part thereof. Bidders are required to make a deposit by New York Exchange, Cashier's or certified check, with their bids for at least One Thousand Dollars as evidence of good faith, said deposit to be returned if bid is rejected, and applied on purchase price of bonds if bid is accepted. The Board of County Commissioners reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

G. W. BRENNAN,
Chairman of Board of County Commrs.
J. W. BRYSON,
Clerk of Circuit Court, Suwanee County, Fla.

Bids close October 22, 1920.

\$25,000 Road Bonds

Warrenton, N. C., September 20, 1920.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Warren County, N. C., offers for sale \$25,000 Fort Township Road Bonds, authorized by special election held on the 26th day of July, 1920, under Chapter 122, Public Laws of 1913, and amendments thereto.

These bonds to bear interest not exceeding 6 per cent., payable semi-annually at the Treasurer's office in Warrenton, N. C., and to be redeemed twenty years from date of issue. Sealed bids will be received for the purchase of the above bonds up until noon of October 22, 1920.

Bidders required to deposit certified check in the sum of five hundred dollars with bid as evidence of good faith. Check to be returned in case bid is rejected. Right reserved to reject any and all bids.

C. C. HUNTER, Chairman,
Warrenton, N. C.

Bids close October 5, 1920.

\$45,000 6% Road Bonds

West Point, Miss., September 9, 1920.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Clay County, Mississippi, will receive sealed bids on \$45,000 6 per cent. road bonds of Road District No. 1 on October 5, 1920, at 2 P. M. The Board reserves the right to offer said bonds at public outcry after sealed bids have been opened and to award said bonds to the best bidder, either by sealed bid or public outcry. Bids may be made for part or all of

said bonds. Certified check for \$500 to accompany each bid. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Bonds cannot be sold for less than par.

L. J. HOWARD,
Clerk.

Bids close October 18, 1920.

\$400,000 4½% Dock and Belt Railroad Improvement Bonds

City of Pensacola, Florida.
Principal and interest payable in gold coin. Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Pensacola, Florida, from September 16, 1920, to twelve o'clock noon of October 18, 1920, for all or any part of the City of Pensacola \$400,000 4½ per cent. Dock and Belt Railroad Improvement bonds for delivery to purchasers November 1, 1920.

Bids must be on form of proposal furnished by the City of Pensacola. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

For further particulars address the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., 55 Cedar street, New York, N. Y., or the undersigned.

F. D. SANDERS,
Mayor City of Pensacola.
Attest—
L. E. HEINBERG,
City Clerk.

Bids close October 9, 1920.

\$50,000 6% Good Roads Bonds

Macon, Miss.
Sealed bids are invited for the purchase of \$50,000 of Good Roads Serial Bonds of District No. 4 of Noxubee County, Mississippi, on October 9, 1920, at 2 o'clock P. M., dated October 4, 1920, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in denominations of \$500 each.

Good faith cashier's or certified check, payable to Albie Swann, President, in sum of \$500, to accompany each bid.

For particulars apply to
JOHN A. TYSON,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors, Macon, Miss.

Bids close October 7, 1920.

\$80,000 6% Water-works and Sewerage Bonds

Town of Lumberton, N. C.
Bids will be opened October 7, 1920, for \$80,000 of 6 per cent. town bonds, 30-year maximum, \$1000 denomination maximum. Right reserved to sell 30-year maximum bonds.

J. P. RUSSELL,
Town Clerk and Treasurer.

Bids close October 8, 1920.

Highway Improvement

St. George, S. C.
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for highway improvement in Dorchester County, South Carolina, will be received at the office of "The Dorchester County Highway Commission," St. George, South Carolina, until 1 o'clock P. M. October 8, 1920, and then publicly opened and canvassed.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE.
Grading and natural sand-clay surfacing of the following roadways:

St. George to Edisto River.
St. George to Rosinville.
Rosinville to Harleyville.
Harleyville to Four-Hole Swamp.
Four-Hole Swamp to Cypress Swamp.
Cypress Swamp to Summerville.

Also reinforced bridge across Four-Hole Swamp and other reinforced concrete culverts, the total estimated cost amounting to approximately Three Hundred and Ten Thousand (\$310,000) Dollars.

Detailed plans of the work may be seen for examination at the office of "The Dorchester County Highway Commission," at St. George, South Carolina, and at the office of Klutz & Smith, at Concord, N. C. Complete set of plans will be furnished for \$5, which sum will be refunded if plans are returned in good condition.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals and waive any technicalities.

A certified check of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, made payable to the order of the Dorchester Highway County Commission, must accompany each proposal.

Proposals shall be submitted in sealed envelopes marked "Bids on the Construction of the County Roads in Dorchester County."

Proposals may be sent by mail, and when

sent by mail shall be enclosed in an additional sealed envelope marked as indicated above.

All proposals otherwise submitted will be rejected as irregular. Only sealed bids will be considered.

All bids received will be retained by "The Dorchester Highway County Commission."

Bids close October 12, 1920.

Concrete Highways

STATE OF MARYLAND.
STATE ROADS COMMISSION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Baltimore, Md.
Sealed proposals for building three sections of State Highway as follows:

WORCESTER COUNTY—CONTRACT No. Wo-18: One section of State Highway from Showell to the Delaware State Line for a distance of 3.62 miles. (Concrete.)

SOMERSET COUNTY—CONTRACT No. S-12: One section of State Highway through the Town of Princess Anne for a distance of 0.98 mile. (Concrete.)

CARROLL COUNTY—CONTRACT No. Cl-27: One section of State Highway from end of Contract No. 520 to New Windsor for a distance of 4.27 miles. (Concrete.)

Will be received by the State Roads Commission at its offices, 601 Garrett Building, Baltimore, Md., until 12 M. on the 12th day of October, 1920, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon the blank proposal form which, with specifications and plans, will be furnished by the Commission upon application and cash payment of \$1, as hereafter no charges will be permitted.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, payable to the State Roads Commission.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland respecting contracts.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the State Roads Commission this 27th day of September, 1920.

J. N. MACKALL,
Chairman.

L. H. STEUART,
Secretary.

Bids close October 5, 1920.

Concrete and Gravel Roads

STATE OF MARYLAND.
STATE ROADS COMMISSION.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Baltimore, Md.
Sealed proposals for building section of State Highway as follows:

HARFORD COUNTY—CONTRACT No. H-26: One section of State Highway along the Philadelphia Road from the Little Gunpowder Falls toward Aberdeen for a distance of 3 miles. (Concrete.)

TALBOT COUNTY—CONTRACT No. T-12: One section of State Highway on the Easton-Claiborne Road from Lipscomb's Gate to Royal Oak for a distance of 3 miles. (Concrete.)

ST. MARYS COUNTY—CONTRACT SM-14: One section of State Highway from Morganza toward Colton for a distance of 5 miles. (Gravel.)

FREDERICK COUNTY—CONTRACT F-27A: One section of State Highway from Frederick Junction to Hopland for a distance of 1.79 miles. (Concrete Surfacing only.)

Will be received by the State Roads Commission at its offices, 601 Garrett Building, Baltimore, Md., until 12 M. on the 5th day of October, 1920, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon the blank proposal form which, with specifications and plans, will be furnished by the Commission upon application and cash payment of \$1, as hereafter no charges will be permitted.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, payable to the State Roads Commission.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland respecting contracts.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the State Roads Commission this 20th day of September, 1920.

J. N. MACKALL,
Chairman.

L. H. STEUART,
Secretary.

Bids close October 19, 1920.

Steel and Concrete Bridges

Montgomery, Ala.
Sealed bids will be received by the State Highway Commission of Alabama, at the office of the State Highway Department, Montgomery, Alabama, until 12 o'clock noon October the 19th, 1920, and at that time publicly opened, for the construction of a bridge over the Tallapoosa River, near Judkins Ferry. The bridge site is nine miles from Montgomery and three miles from Vandiver Station, the same being on the State Trunk Road between Montgomery and Wetumpka.

The bridge is composed of two 175' and two 120' steel spans and 416' of concrete approaches. The approximate quantities are as follows:

558,000 lbs. structural steel in four steel spans.
285 cu. yds. Class A concrete in floor for steel spans.

44,000 lbs. reinforcing steel in floor for steel spans.

705 cu. yds. Class B concrete in piers.
592 cu. yds. Class C concrete in piers.

18,000 lbs. reinforcing steel in pier.
5,349 lin. ft. untreated timber piling in piers.

380 cu. yds. dry excavation in piers.
500 cu. yds. wet excavation in piers.

680 cu. yds. Class A concrete in concrete approaches.

150 cu. yds. Class B concrete in concrete approaches.

126,000 lbs. reinforcing steel in concrete approaches.

Bids will be received for the entire structure or any one or all of the following subdivisions: (1) Four steel spans with floor. (2) Five piers for four steel spans. (3) Reinforced concrete approaches. All bids will be prices of structures in place, including all forming, labor, false work, sheet piling, pumping, etc.

Plans and specifications are on file in the office of the State Highway Department at Montgomery, and will be supplied to prospective bidders, together with proposal, for \$1.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Cash or certified check for one thousand dollars, made payable to the chairman of the State Highway Commission of Alabama, must accompany each bid as evidence of good faith as a guarantee that if awarded contract the bidder will execute the contract and give bond as required.

W. S. KELLER,
State Highway Engineer.

Bids close October 18, 1920.

Reinforced Concrete Bridge

Cedartown, Ga.
Sealed proposals will be received by the County Commissioners of Polk County, Ga., and the City of Cedartown, Ga., until 12 o'clock noon October 18, 1920, at the office of the County Commissioners at the Courthouse, Cedartown, Ga., for the construction of a reinforced concrete arch bridge, consisting of two clear spans, 60 feet each, width of roadway 20 feet and two 5-foot sidewalks over Big Cedar Creek at location known as West Avenue Bridge, according to detail plans and specifications on file at City Clerk's office and filed at County Commissioners' office at Courthouse.

The proposal must be in lump sum for the bridge complete, ready for fills and approaches. Each bidder will be required to furnish certified check or bidders' bond for 10 per cent. of contract price with his proposal, same to be forfeited as liquidated damages should he fail to enter contract as per terms of his proposal.

Successful bidder must make bond, approved by County Commissioners and City Council, for the total contract price.

Each bidder shall name in his bid a cer-

tain definite number of working days in which he will agree to complete the work outlined.

Contractors may submit alternate designs for reinforced concrete bridge construction. Alternate plans must conform to plans on file in length of span, width of roadway and sidewalks, height over all and loading capacity.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Polk County, Ga., and the City Council of the City of Cedartown, Ga.

W. K. RUSSELL,
Chairman Board R. & R.
H. M. HALL,
Mayor.

Bids close October 6, 1920.

Bridge Improvement

DEPT. OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.
SUB-DEPT. OF HIGHWAYS ENGINEER.

Baltimore, Md., September 22, 1920.

Sealed proposals, executed in duplicate and addressed to the Board of Awards, in care of the City Register, will be received by him at his office until 11 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, October 6, 1920, for furnishing material and performing all necessary work to encase the lower members of the Chase Street Bridge in cement.

Envelopes must be marked "Proposal to apply cement encasement to the lower members of the Chase Street Bridge over the Northern Central Railroad, Baltimore, Md."

Plans and specifications and blank proposal sheets will be furnished upon deposit of Five (\$5) Dollars at this office, Room 8, City Hall.

A certified check of the bidder on a Clearing-house Bank, drawn to the order of the Mayor and City Council in the amount of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars as recited in the specifications, must accompany each bid.

The Board of Awards reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A. E. CHRISTHILF,
Highways Engineer.

Approved: H. G. PERRING,
Chief Engineer.

Approved: WM. F. BROENING,
President Board of Awards.

Approved: FRANK DRISCOLL,
Assistant City Solicitor.

Bids close October 4, 1920.

Concrete Sewage Disposal Plant

St. Petersburg, Fla.

Sealed bids for construction of a concrete sewage-disposal plant will be received until 7.30 P. M. October 4, 1920, at the office of the Director of Finance at the City Hall, at which time bids will be opened and read. Plans and specifications for examination on file at the office of Acting Director of Public Works; certified check of five hundred (\$500) dollars to accompany each bid; liberal estimate of job, thirty-five thousand (\$35,000) dollars; 40 per cent. contractor's bond; payment 75 per cent. cash, 25 per cent. municipal bonds, bi-monthly estimates on completed work; 75 per cent. estimate in cash, 25 per cent. retained (in bonds); 5.5 feet of 11-ft. excavation below mean low tide. A good job, good weather always and plenty of construction space. Three banks. Local labor (colored) \$3.50 per day. Bids of reliable and equipped contractors solicited.

G. B. SHEPARD,
Director of Finance.

Bids close October 12, 1920.

All-Timber Bridge

STATE OF MARYLAND.
STATE ROADS COMMISSION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Baltimore, Md.

Sealed proposals for the construction of an all-timber bridge on timber piles over the St. George Creek, between St. George's Island and Piney Point, St. Mary's County, Maryland, will be received by the State Roads Commission at its offices, 601 Garrett Building, Baltimore, Md., until 12 M. on the 12th day of October, 1920, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon the blank proposal form which, with specifications and plans, will be furnished by the Commission upon application and cash payment of \$1, as hereafter no charges will be permitted.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, payable to the State Roads Commission.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland respecting contracts.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the State Roads Commission this 27th day of September, 1920.

J. N. MACKALL,
Chairman.

L. H. STEUART,
Secretary.

Bids close October 4, 1920.

Courthouse and Jail

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Smithfield, N. C.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Johnston County will receive sealed bids for the contract of building a new courthouse and jail in the town of Smithfield, N. C., said bids to be opened on the first Monday in October, 1920. Plans and specifications for said building are on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Johnston County, and an inspection of the same can be had by application to Sam Honeycutt, Register of Deeds, Smithfield, N. C. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Ten per cent. of the amount of bid, by certified check, must accompany the bid. A bond will be required from the contractor.

This September 6, 1920.
SAM T. HONEYCUTT,
Clerk of the Board.

Bids close November 1, 1920.

Dredging

Tampa, Fla.

The Board of Port Commissioners of Tampa, Florida, will receive sealed proposals at its office on the 8th floor of the City Hall, Tampa, Florida, until 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, November 1, 1920, for the dredging required for its Terminal Construction on Ybor Channel, at which time the proposals will be publicly opened and read.

Further information on application.

S. M. SPARKMAN,
President.

DR. L. A. BIZE,
Secretary.

Asphalt Paving

Williston, Fla.

Asphalt contractors please communicate with J. T. Lewis, Clerk, relative to asphalt paving for the Town of Williston, Florida.



CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWERS, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR LEASE on royalty, phosphate lime, cement and sandbrick property, containing 400 acres, located near the City of Ocala, in Marion County, Florida.

M. B. Harlow,
Harlow Building, Alexandria, Va. Colorado Building,
Washington, D. C.

MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWERS, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES

I MAKE A SPECIALTY of leases, royalties, production, coal and timber lands and fluor spar properties in Kentucky. Have a fine tract of timber, with mills, etc. Also handle leases in Texas and Louisiana. E. D. Watkins, Oil Producer, Irvine, Ky.

MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWERS, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES

FOR SALE—80 acres developed zinc mine, equipped with mill; also timber lands; improved commercial orchards in Northwest Arkansas fruit belt; stock and grain farms. Fredericks Realty Co., Springdale, Ark.